

# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

---

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

---

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

---

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

General Offices: Pierik Building

Springfield, Ill.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield Illinois  
under Act of June 26th, 1906.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

An Honest Man .....	132	the March issue of American Fed-	
A Plea for Legislation for Women		erationist January 13th.....	165
Workers .....	138-147	Governor's Special Message.....	135
A Remarkable Proposition.....	133	Gompers as a Pleader.....	174
As We Journey .....	178	House Bill No. 228.....	166
A Short Story of Some Events of		Information Notices .....	157
the I. B. E. W.....	153-156	Letter to State Federations, Central	
Buck Stove & Range Company.....	171-173	Bodies and Organized Labor in	
Charity Relief and Wage Earners..	159	General .....	131-132
Child Labor in Holland.....	157	Organized Labor Since Its Inception..	161-165
Crushing Defeat .....	148	On the Square .....	170
Census Printing and Government		Pension System in Operation.....	169
Printing Office .....	173-174	President Gompers at Civic Federa-	
Correspondence .....	181-184	tion .....	175-176
Classified Directory .....	191-192	Report of Industrial Committee....	135-138
Damned If You Do, Damned If You		Resolved ....	169
Don't .....	166	Review of Labor Situation.....	179-180
<b>Editorial</b>		Sacrifice of Young Girls .....	158
Another Joke .....	151	Suspender Makers' Union.....	160
Beginning of the End .....	150	Sioux Falls Trade and Labor As-	
Carrol D. Wright .....	151	sembly .....	160
Encouragement .....	150	Speech of John Mitchell at Civic	
On Being Right .....	149	Federation .....	176-177
Early History of the American		The Elgin Trades Council.....	158
Labor Movement .....	167-168	Tuberculosis .....	160
Executive Council, American Fed-		The Second National Peace Con-	
eration, and the Hatters' Union....	177-178	ference .....	168-169
From the Minutes of the E. C.		Trade Unionist is a Practical Man..	190
Meeting, A. F. of L., Published in		Would They Have Surrendered.....	180
		Who Bides His Time.....	192
		Walk As If You Were Somebody....	192

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., under Act of June 26th, 1906.

---

Vol. IX, No. 4

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL, 1909

Single Copies, 10 Cents  
\$1 per year in advance

---

F. J. McNULTY, *Grand President.*

PETER W. COLLINS, *Grand Secretary.*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.  
General Office.

Pierik Building.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15, 1909.

*To State Federations, Central Bodies, and Organized Labor in General*—GREETING:

It has been called to our attention that certain persons, whose aim and object is to obtain control of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers or as large a part of it as is possible, have caused to be sent to central bodies generally a voluminous missive, purporting to be a history of the difficulty that was brought about by their efforts in the I. B. E. W., and on the front page of which they say that you have not the time to go into it.

They also enclose a slip that states it is a *come-on* series. We do not know just what is meant by "come-on" except that in vulgar parlance it is sometimes used as designating a jay or easy mark of some variety that will bite on any bait held out to him.

This evidently is the sense in which it is used. Hundreds of these slips, that appear to be a sight draft for \$10 each have been distributed and they state that under any circumstances only two will be honored for their face value, the others, we presume, to remain simply an advertisement that one F. J. Sullivan has at some time had \$10 in the State National Bank of Springfield, Illinois.

In regards to circular we wish to state that it is subterfuge pure and simple to create a condition that will allow them to retain their representation in your body as long as it is possible for them to masquerade as a legitimate labor organization.

This controversy is of international character and has been determined by the highest tribunal of organized labor—the A. F. of L.

The authors of this document had full and ample time to and did present their case in full at the Denver convention of the American Federation, and a committee whom they, through their representative, J. J. Reid, accepted as a fair and impartial one after five long sessions in going over the evidence presented by both parties to the dispute; and we refer your honorable body to the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor's Denver convention, pages 188-189 and 254-255, for information on this question.

After a full and complete hearing, the case was determined and seats were awarded to the delegates elected at the Louisville convention of the I. B. E. W., September, 1905, and after a lengthy discussion on the floor, the findings of the committee were concurred in by the convention by the vote of 159 to 22.

We realize that your central body does not concern itself with our international laws so long as they conform to the laws of the parent body from whom we as well as other unions receive our charter, namely, the American Federation of Labor.

The authors of the document referred to are endeavoring to place your central body in an unenviable position by asking you as a part of the American Federation of Labor to reverse the decision of that body on a case that has had full trial and to mislead your body to prolong an attempt to have the labor movement recognize a dual organization.

That precedence, once established, would in turn encourage all dissatisfied, revengeful or office or power seeking members of any or all organizations to institute a rival organization if their ambition for office or power was not satisfied.

As to their claim that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has no Constitution, we answer that the entire Brotherhood voted by referendum and approved the one formulated at Louisville, Kentucky, September, 1905, and the highest authority in the labor movement—the A. F. of L.—recognized that as the last legal convention of our Brotherhood. The action of the A. F. of L. is in no wise a personal one, as the authors of the circular would have you believe, as after the decision rendered at Denver, the Executive Council granted audience to one of the signers of this fore mentioned document (J. J. Reid) and to F. J. McNulty, Grand President of the I. B. E. W., in an endeavor to adjust the difficulty. The result of the deliberations of the Executive Council was the circular sent out by the A. F. of L. We refer you to the March issue of the American Federationist, in which a report on same is made. Your honorable body will readily see that it, being an international case, cannot be determined locally, as it is impossible to produce all the evidence in all parts of the country at the same time, so that the only recourse in the matter was to take it up to the highest authority in the labor movement, which was done in good faith and a decision on the matter obtained. The attempt to evade the consequence of their actions by using the various central bodies as tools to hang on locally while fighting the movement nationally, would be humorous were it not so pathetic, but they will find that at this late day the central bodies have too much intelligence in their make-up to be used as "come on" and "told so," and that they will refuse to be made ludicrous by even so astute a coterie of politicians as the promoters of the secession movement in the I. B. E. W. believe themselves to be, and the support of legitimate labor organizations will not be given to any person or persons to tear down the organization that has taken years to build. Assuring you that we ask only justice without the technical quibbling in which it seems our esteemed contemporaries wish to indulge, and wishing you and the movement of which you are a part and parcel continued and greater success, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. J. McNULTY, Grand President.

PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary.

## AN HONEST MAN.

"Now, look here, Jackson," remarked Smith, "it has been six months since you borrowed that \$5 of me."

"Seven," corrected Jackson gravely.

"Well, then, seven," snorted Smith, "and you promised faithfully to return it to me in six weeks instead of six months."

"I know it," answered Jackson, sadly drawing a memorandum book from his pocket. "That bill was series F No. 672,945, issue of 1900. I made the note and then I spent the money. Since then

I've been trying to recover it, but haven't succeeded."

"But," howled Smith, "any other bill would do as well."

"No," responded Jackson, shaking his head, "I am a man of my word. When you gave me the bill I said: 'I will return this to you,' and I meant it, Smith, old boy. Just as soon as I come across No. 672,945, series F, issue of 1900, I'll see that you get it, for I am not the one to go back on my promise."—New York Press.

## A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION,

BY JOHN B. POWELL.

**T**O the shame of the Republic of the United States of America, certain of its citizens are assassinating the constitutional rights, liberties and freedom of the people, the press and the wage-earners of the country by playing upon the vanity, conceit and ignorance of judges to "persuade" them—to use what is said to be an unlawful term—to aid as accessories to, after and before the fact of the crime.

The Apostle Paul was "persuaded" that, nothing created could separate him from the love of God, and I persuade myself that his understanding of the meaning of the word quoted was that it was peaceful, kindly, pure and lawful.

It is human nature to yield to vanity and conceit, but broad minds consider them a weakness and as frailties. To these frailties these assassins have added the corrupting influence of money and threats, in platitudinous but intimidating language, to obtain decision—as they have obtained one after another—favoring their ends until the sages of the world stand amazed at the wonderful effort to depart from ancient and accepted precedent and usage fixing clear, accurate and full literal and legal meanings, shadings and applications of words, phrases and sentences employed in jurisprudence.

Says the London Chronicle:

"The present century will take its place in Time's legal chambers for the great number of judicial opinions that have been given the effect of law without enacted law to support them or create their necessity. Judges appear to have assumed the offices of lexicologists and glossologists in construing language and its meanings, in some cases coining words, changing phrases and limiting or enlarging applications to give them the effect of unoriginated law, others showing bias and prejudice in power, purpose and mind."

Insisting that this is a studied application to many now on the American bench, a New York paper scathingly remarks:

"Such men are a disgrace to the legal profession, especially those whose tenure is backed by a power strong enough to give it continuance. Some have shown an utter lack of properly understanding the meaning, scope and purpose of law. We have a pure food law to which substitution is amenable. Judicial substitution is just as violative. What source or influence clothes them with such violable privilege? None whatever. Their ignorance and incompetency gives basis for contempt. In some of their opinions the force and effect of law has been given,

but in them appear the boldest and most outrageous attempts to overthrow constitutional guarantees and statutory provisions for free speech, free opinion and a free press. A number of capitalists are now flooding the laboring classes with 'educational' literature, and it is over the shoulders of the toilers that they are making their attack upon the liberties of the press which is endeavoring to have the public compare their 'educational' methods with decisions they have secured, though it requires no expert analysis to discover the similarity of thought and expression utterly by capitalistic attorneys and judges. Neither the labor people nor the press need such education or educators: it is their intelligence and intellectuality that is exposing the animus of capitalists and courts and the amity between them. If anything in the way of education is needed, it is an Educational Court that will teach trust lawyers and judges and juries the true meaning of language as it appears in laws enacted by representatives of the people."

This is to the American people a remarkable proposition, especially since upon the supreme bench sits a jurist whose father was a literant of the purest quality, his use, conception and construction of the English language—its words and their meanings being accepted by the erudites of all lands as clear, definite and perfect. In an unlimited sense, the proposition is reflective upon the legal education and training of the American bar; but it carries a suggestion that either some such court or the Congress should name and classify, beyond dispute, what bodies, public, private, corporate and incorporate, should come under the law, and also define and fix constitutional rights and statutory law, the latitude, power, jurisdiction and utterances of judges and juries, and the reach and scope and meanings of such phrases as "domestic tranquility," "general welfare," "blessings of liberty," "public safety," "domestic violence," "privileges and immunities," "freedom of speech or of the press," "property rights," "vested rights," "restraint of trade," "persuasion," "intimidation," "coercion," and "conspiracy" and many other words, phrases and sentences that are or have been applied to the constitution and enacted laws or been given the effect of the latter or construed as applying to the former by "opinions" and "decisions" emanating from modern Pompeys, for Pompey allowed men more cunning than himself to play upon his vanity, only—Pompey—fell, still unwilling to part with his imaginary greatness.

What we know as fraternal insurance orders are more strictly business and not benevolent enterprises. The work of the church is divine, following more "the way of the Lord than the way of the world." Its purpose really is to purify, so far as it can, the soul, a matter between Maker and Man. The specific and actually fraternal orders are those who follow more the "way of the world" than of the Lord, as they work on the broad field of philanthropy, exerting every effort to aid and assist their fellow members in forced or unexpected want, suffering and idleness, in doing which they perform humane work. In organism they are sclerotic for and among peoples and communities, each, however, existing upon some business system or method, but all secure from, at least they have not been held amenable to common nor civil law. Narrowing to the exclusive business class or the unities which are covetous, greedy and mercenary for gain and increment and those whose aim and purpose is humanly mutual, it is undoubtedly the latter class that by divine and moral law should have the civil law's protection.

Relief, in the form of aid, help and assistance, seems to have been clearly defined by an Indiana court, of minor recognition, that was petitioned to enjoin a church directorate from financially assisting a needy family from "funds derived from voluntary and provided sources approved by the supporters and thereafter controlled and expended by said directorate and said supporters as said directorate deemed proper," on the grounds that the "head of said family held certain views at variance with the conduct of affairs, forms of worship of said church, its directorate, pastorate and supporters."

In denying the petition, the court said: "Relief, in sickness or in distress, is properly within the province and prerogatives of any moral or humane institution. Acts of benevolence and charity, though not essentially religious or religion, are specifically an exercise of the philanthropy of moral and civil law. We can force the law to be charitable, benevolent and philanthropic, but not enjoin it when it is. Opinion is one's own act and may be pertinaciously adhered to and defended. The law takes notice of only that opinion which injures, libels or condemns without cause. No evidence appears of any such cause. The directorate had power, delegated it by the supporters of the church, to prescribe rules and regulations for moral and religious work and disburse said voluntary and provided funds. Relieving and aiding the sick and distressed is moral work, and exercise of the philanthropy of moral and civil law."

This decision is interesting to labor unions in that it supports the view that they may exist upon prescribed rules and

regulations for moral work, have their own moral ritualism and disburse their funds "derived from voluntary and provided sources," approved by their members, provided they, as delegated powers, perform acts of benevolence and charity and exercise the philanthropy of moral and civil law and aid and relieve the sick and distressed. It appears that this decision was very wisely accepted and not appealed from. It is manifestly the views of a moralist and not of a religious zealot, who, however, was determined "the way of the Lord and not of the world" should govern him.

As author and founder of the D. O. K. K. (Pythian "Shrine"), also of no less than seven secret society rituals, five yet in use, and as a member of the Masonic, Pythian, Odd Fellow, Elk and many other fraternities, the writer has found experience which induces the belief that labor unions may, and, sooner or later, must change to ritualisms and organisms that will qualify them as secret fraternal societies, "exercising the philanthropy" and having the protection of the moral and civil laws.

It is not, however, certain that they will not find, after the change, some judge or jury to construe the Anti-Trust Law to apply to religious bodies and secret fraternal orders.

When that time comes the Sherman "act" and Sherman's "war" will be very important.

#### EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

The horrors of the boycott have plainly given deep pain to our sensitive judiciary. But, pray, how about the horrors of the blacklist? This question may have been answered for all time in the Supreme Court decision in the Adair case, where our highest tribunal held that a railroad might discharge any employe for the express reason that he belonged to a union. But, just the same, the question will not down. Once in a while the blacklist of union workers comes to the surface in spite of all the cunning precautions taken to keep it out of sight. A shameful case of the kind has just come to light in the garment making business in Chicago. It is to be hoped that it will be speedily brought into court. The time is at hand when the country should know finally and authoritatively whether one rule of law applies to the labor boycott and the opposite rule of law to the labor blacklist—if the one is criminal and the other lawful. There is some uncertainty on the subject. It ought to be removed speedily, so that the real practical value may be known of the Jeffersonian rule: "Equal rights for all; special privileges to none," especially with reference to the so-called "rights" of labor.—Labor Record.

## GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

### Transmitting Report of the Industrial Commission to the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

#### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
SPRINGFIELD, April 7, 1909.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of Illinois:*

I transmit herewith to your Honorable Body the report of the Industrial Commission appointed by me under the authority of Senate Joint Resolution No. 19, adopted by the Forty-fifth General Assembly.

The commission has investigated the subjects of:

1. The guarding of hazardous and dangerous machinery and places of employment; and

2. The maintenance of proper and sufficient sanitary and ventilation systems in places of employment.

The report of the commission shows that the suggestions offered therein for the protection of hazardous and dangerous machinery and for the improvement of sanitation and ventilation in shops and manufacturing establishments are of the most conservative character and have, in a large measure, been already put to practical tests by many of the progressive manufacturers of the State; that the installation of the life and health-saving devices recommended will entail but little additional outlay compared with the actual expenditures now borne by employers as a result of accident, and that the adoption of some such measures as those suggested by the commission is necessary to the life and health of employees.

Accompanying the report of the commission is the draft of a bill entitled, "An Act to provide for the health, safety and comfort of employes in factories, mercantile establishments, mills and workshop in this State."

The attention of the General Assembly has heretofore been directed to the necessity for legislation of the character provided in the accompanying bill, and its importance has already been recognized by your Honorable Body in the creation of the commission on occupational diseases, which is now investigating that important subject.

I therefore urge that the present report and bill be given your early consideration with a view to the enactment of

the needed legislation during the present session of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHARLES S. DENEEN,  
Governor.

#### REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

*To His Excellency, Charles S. Deneen,  
Governor of the State of Illinois:*

GREETING—The undersigned Industrial Commission, appointed by your Excellency, under and by virtue of Senate Joint Resolution No. 19, adopted by the Forty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, which resolution imposed upon said commission the duty of thoroughly inspecting and reporting to the Governor by bill or bills or otherwise, the most advisable method or methods of providing for the health, safety and comfort of the employes of factories, mercantile establishments, mills and workshops in this State, for consideration and action by the Forty-sixth General Assembly, now in session at Springfield, Illinois, hereby begs leave to submit its report, accompanied by a draft of a proposed law which your commission believes the industrial conditions of the State imperatively demand.

The measure submitted is a result of months of careful investigation and study into actual working conditions throughout the State. The commission has made a great number of visits to various kinds of industrial establishments in the city of Chicago, and other smaller cities of the State, and the bill is drafted with a view of meeting actual, not theoretical conditions, and is intended to protect the ordinary work-a-day life of the great army of employes. No effort has been made to establish a perfect or ideal standard of legislation in any one of the several subjects covered by the bill. The measure is simply an expression of the commission as to what present conditions demand, and has been drawn in a spirit of mutual concession, and after the most thorough consideration of the rights of both employer and employe. The commission recognizes the fact that present conditions in Illinois cannot be remedied through a single measure. The State has for years pursued a somewhat remarkable *laissez faire* course so far as legislative enactment is concerned, regulating the relations existing between the em-

ployer and employe, and we congratulate your administration in its effort to initiate a course of legislation which must eventually result in greatly improved industrial conditions and bring about a better understanding between capital and labor.

The measure which the commission respectfully submits for your consideration has two purposes in view:

1. The guarding of hazardous and dangerous machinery and places of employment.

2. The maintenance of proper and sufficient sanitary and ventilating systems.

The provisions of the proposed bill relating to adequate guards are of course, directed to the prevention of accidents. We have found that the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money in guarding machinery, elevator shafts, wheel holes, vats, etc., will inevitably prevent a large number of the accidents which are now all too common, and at the same time would ultimately prove of great economical value to the employer. The counter-sinking of set screws and the guarding of gear wheels, involving only trifling expenditures, on the part of the manufacturer, would in themselves, protect the lives and limbs of a great many operatives.

It is the opinion of the commission that the provisions of the proposed bill are but little, if any, in advance of the ideas and practices of the progressive manufacturers of the State. Evidences of a desire on the part of the employer to meet modern industrial conditions were apparent in many of the places visited by the commission, and but very little encouragement would be needed to induce the better class of manufacturer to introduce and maintain the reforms which are provided for by the proposed bill. Existing unfortunate conditions are in large part attributable to thoughtlessness on the part of the manufacturer, rather than to any disposition on his part not to perform his full duty to the employe. This thoughtlessness is due to the present state of the law of Illinois, which sets no standard for the manufacturer and imposes no duty upon him with reference to the health, safety and comfort of employes. In some places visited by the commission, guards and counter-sunk set screws and other similar devices were found in partial use, but the lack of any statute requiring them, accounted for the failure of the manufacturers to make general use of such protective devices. Another large establishment visited had given considerable time to the study of protective devices, and assured the commission that the initial expense was comparatively small, and that they were well repaid for the

outlay. It was demonstrated to the commission that a glass shield on emery wheels prevented three-fourths of the accidents to the eyes of the operatives, and saved far more to the employer than the initial cost of equipment. The superintendent of one large corporation informed the commission that his protective devices cost but a nominal amount because they were made, in many instances, by his own employes from material which would otherwise be considered worthless except as scrap. It is the opinion of the commission that the expenditure to which manufacturers will be subjected in providing proper safeguards, will be many times justified by the saving effected in personal injury claims alone.

In order that the measure might be eminently fair to both employer and employe, the commission has provided in its bill that the employe shall be charged with a reasonable degree of care in the inspection of the machine which he operates, and the placing and removal for repairs of the protective device. The employe is also prohibited from experimenting or tampering with machines or appliances with which he is not familiar, and which are in no way connected with his regular duties. In this respect the employe shares the burden with his employer, a provision which the commission deems essential to bring about proper discipline and co-operation. No attempt has been made to impose burdens upon the employer to the extent of making any machinery fool-proof, but, regulations have been prescribed, which in the opinion of the commission will reduce to a minimum the chance of accident to the average workman, exercising reasonable care for his own safety.

While the necessity for proper protection against hazardous and dangerous machinery is more apparent to the casual observer than is the need for improved conditions of sanitation and ventilation, the careful investigation made by your commission has demonstrated that sanitary regulations are of more pressing importance, than protection against accidents from dangerous machinery.

The commission has had to deal with three general questions as effecting sanitary conditions:

1. Air.
2. Plumbing and drainage.
3. Cleanliness and comfort.

It is, of course, obvious that mere cubic air space is not the vital question in regard to ventilation regulations, although a minimum cubic air space should, undoubtedly, be defined, and this the commission has undertaken to do. The renewal of the air by natural or artificial



means is manifestly of first importance. A modern plant of the most perfect type may not greatly exceed the minimum air space, and yet be perfect as to ventilation, while an old plant of very dangerous character may have a great surplus of air space, and still be very unsanitary because of little or no renewal of the air supply. The effect of impure air and unwholesome conditions are not appreciated by a large number of the employees themselves, and a majority of those working in unsanitary and poorly ventilated establishments continue their employment under such conditions without any realization of the constant menace to their life and health in so doing. The effects of unwholesome conditions of employment are so slow and insidious in their development that neither the employer nor the employee is made to realize the extent of the danger, as would be the use in the operation of a dangerous machine.

It is, therefore, imperative that both employer and employee be educated as to the value of pure air and proper sanitation. The proposed bill requires in the absence of sufficient natural ventilation, a minimum flow of pure air, amounting to 1,500 cubic feet hourly for each employee. Great care has been exercised in drafting this section of the bill, and in the opinion of the commission, the requirements are as reasonable as a proper regard for the health of the employee demands.

It is obviously difficult to establish for all industries effected by the provisions of the proposed bill, a uniform rule for plumbing and toilet facilities, but the commission desires to emphasize the need for adequate provisions of this sort as being the fundamental hygienic importance, and further to emphasize the manifest propriety of maintaining privacy for each sex. The ratio of closets to employees is somewhat less than is found economically advisable by several managers of large establishments which we visited, but the requirements suggested will afford a large measure of relief as compared with present conditions. The inquiry made as to toilet facilities shows that in many cases toilet rooms are without ventilation or proper plumbing, are dark, in a filthy condition and injurious both to the health and self respect of employees.

As to general conditions of cleanliness and comfort, the commission also feels the importance of emphasizing the need of adequate washing facilities. The variety of industries effected by the measure submitted also makes it difficult to establish a general regulation on these points, but the commission is unanimously of the opinion that the better the facilities as to personal cleanliness and

general hygienic habits, the higher will be the general standard and morale of the employees.

While the provisions suggested in the bill as to prohibiting the eating of food under harmful conditions, are also difficult to define, they are felt to be of distinct importance.

The provision of the proposed bill relating to seats for female employees, is, we believe, so drawn as to afford the maximum of relief without materially effecting the present methods of conducting the industries involved, and in the opinion of the commission is a highly important consideration affecting the general health of women workers.

Many of the particular subjects dealt with in detail in foreign industrial legislation along the line of health and cleanliness have not been exhaustively considered by this commission because of the fact that there is at present another commission appointed by your Excellency, which is investigating the general subject of occupational diseases.

In this connection the commission wishes to submit to your Excellency, a plea presented to the commission by a deputation of public-spirited women on behalf of female employees. Some of the suggestions therein made have been incorporated by this commission in its proposed bill, but others, in the opinion of the commission are of sufficient importance to warrant independent consideration.

The general subject of the bill has been considered by the two industrial forces of the State represented on the commission in a spirit of "give and take," in the hope that a measure might be prepared which would meet with the general approval of all parties concerned, and the experience of the commission has demonstrated that the differences between employer and employee are usually due to separate points of view, and to misunderstandings that arise therefrom. Many of these differences and misunderstandings have been happily eliminated by the impartial investigation made by this commission, and it is believed that the object of the commission has been achieved, and that the measure proposed ought to be satisfactory to both employer and employee. The commission believes that the duties imposed upon both employer and employee are in every way just and equitable, and that the regulations proposed will not in any way embarrass the progressive manufacturer of today in the conduct of his business.

As the efficient enforcement of the provisions of the act will require an additional number of deputy factory inspectors skilled in the various craftwork which they will be called upon to inspect,

it is respectfully suggested that provision should be made for the appointment of a sufficient number of such skilled inspectors.

It is further suggested that in view of the provision of the bill herewith submitted requiring monthly reports of accidents, in all cases entailing a loss of fifteen or more days' time, section one of an act entitled "An Act providing for the reporting, compiling and publishing of information concerning accidents to and deaths by accident of employees," approved May 21, 1907, and in force July 1, 1907, should be amended so as to make reports under said act necessary where the injury sustained entails a loss of fifteen days' time, instead of thirty, as now prescribed.

The investigation made by the commission has also called attention to the fact that the present State law relating to fire escapes is inadequate and faulty, in that it applies only to buildings of four stories or upwards, and its enforcement is left to the boards of supervisors or county commissioners with the result that it is very poorly enforced. It is recommended, that, the law be amended to apply to all buildings of more than two stories, and its enforcement be placed in the hands of the State Factory Inspector.

The commission wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the following named gentlemen who materially assisted it in its investigations and deliberations leading up to the drafting of the proposed bill:

Honorable Edgar T. Davies, Chief State Factory Inspector, whose draft of a bill furnished the basis of the measure herewith submitted, and whose experience and advice were of great service to the commission.

Professor Charles H. Henderson of the University of Chicago has rendered the commission valuable service in the compilation of the laws of Germany, France, Belgium, England and other countries showing the state of the law in foreign lands.

Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin also rendered valuable service to the commission in the compilation of the laws and regulations of various states of the Union.

The consideration given to foreign laws and to the statutes of the different states of the Union has clearly demonstrated to the commission that Illinois, the third industrial State of the Union, is far behind every other industrial country of Europe, and most of the states of the United States in the matter of legislation of the kind proposed by your commission.

In conclusion, we beg to respectfully urge that the Governor use his good of-

fices in securing the passage of the proposed measure which has the unqualified and unanimous endorsement of your commission.

Respectfully,

EDWIN R. WRIGHT,  
*Chairman.*  
SAMUEL A. HARPER,  
*Secretary.*

David Ross,  
Charles Piez,  
E. E. Baker,  
P. A. Peterson,  
Henry B. Favill,  
Graham Taylor,  
Peter W. Collins,  
William Rossell.

#### APPENDIX.

Submitted with Report of Industrial Commission.

#### A PLEA FOR LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

(Presented to the Industrial Commission of the State of Illinois.)

At a conference of women workers called by the Women's Trade Union League, held December 10, 1908, at the City Club, Chicago, and composed of representatives from fifteen trades in which women are employed, the necessity of remedial legislation regarding the hours of working women and the conditions of their places of work was presented most strongly. The most immediately pressing needs of women workers as expressed by this conference are embodied in the following plea.

Though the third State in the Union in industrial production, Illinois has been the most indifferent in extending protection to its women workers. With the single exception of a provision that women may not work in mines, after a girl is sixteen years old there is no concern on the part of the State as to her welfare.

#### LIMITATION OF HOURS OF WORK.

The validity of legislation limiting the hours of working women was established by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Curt Miller vs. State of Oregon*, delivered February 24, 1908. This decision, holding such limitation to be constitutional, was granted on the ground that twenty states had passed such laws, limiting the hours of women's work, and that, aside from this legislative precedent, a state has reasonable grounds for believing that the public health, safety and welfare require legal limitation of women's work in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

In handing down the decision of the court Mr. Justice Brewer stated:

"The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words cannot make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence."

\*Attorney Louis D. Brandeis of Boston represented those desiring the legislation.

As to the desirability of such limitation, we refer to the brief of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the State of Oregon, which includes both a summary of the world's experience in the limiting of hours of labor and cogent arguments for limitation.

Consideration of the facts in regard to foreign legislation shows that the leading countries of Europe in which women are largely employed in factory or similar work have found it necessary to take action for the protection of their health, and safety and the public welfare, and have enacted laws limiting the hours of labor of adult women.

Great Britain, France, Switzerland (both by its Federal Constitution and by separate laws of its Cantons), Austria, Holland, Italy and Germany have reduced the day's work for women to ten hours, with special regulations for a shorter day "on the days before Sundays or holidays," for "overtime," and for "trades considered dangerous to health or morals."

"About two generations have elapsed," says Mr. Brandeis, speaking of European conditions, "since the enactment of the first law. In no country in which the legal limitation upon the hours of labor of adult women was introduced has the law been repealed. Practically without exception, every amendment of the law has been in the line of strengthening the law or further reducing the working time."

In America "twenty states of the Union," Mr. Brandeis continues, "including nearly all of these in which women are largely employed in factory or similar work, have found it necessary to take action for the protection of their health and safety and the public welfare, and have enacted laws limiting the hours of labor for adult women. This legislation has not been the result of sudden impulse or passing humor—it has followed de-

liberate consideration, and been adopted in the face of much opposition. More than a generation has passed between the earliest and the latest of these acts. In no instance has any such law been repealed. Nearly every amendment in any law has been in the line of strengthening the law or further reducing the working time."

Furthermore, the need of limiting the hours of labor becomes year by year more imperative, because the strain of industry is increasing continuously, machines are speeded up, and a worker is required to tend more than one machine, involving in many cases various processes. The piece-work system—the "thumb-screw," as a recent writer calls it—is used almost universally.

Here is testimony from our own city as to the tension of the piece-work system:

"A great many employes give as their reason for preferring the piece-work system and establishing it as much as possible, that they are only paying for the work they receive and have more work turned out in a day. This no doubt is true, but it is too often at the expense of the girl, for she pays not only the loss of time, but the loss of health, too. I am one of the many who are very much against this system, for I have seen too many awful results from it. We have a certain amount of strength and energy, and if this is to be used up the first few years at the trade, what is to become of the workers after that? This system, moreover, encourages a girl to do more than her physical strength will allow her to do continuously. Piece work is worry as well as work."

Miss Breckinridge, in an article on Legislative Control of Women's Work, says further: "It has been declared a matter of public concern that no group of its women workers should be allowed to unfit themselves by excessive hours of work, by standing, or other physical strain, for the burden of motherhood which each of them should be able to assume."

M. Jules Simon, in the French Senate, July 7, 1891, makes this eloquent appeal: "When we ask for a lessening of the daily toil of women, it is not only of the women we think; it is not principally of the women, it is of the whole human race. It is of the father, it is of the child, it is of society, which we wish to re-establish on its foundation, from which we believe it has perhaps swerved a little."

Already some of the women workers have secured an eight hour day by organization. They are strongly organized in their trades with the men, and they can testify as to the benefit of the shorter work day. But these are few in compari-

son with the masses of workers. There are girls working nine, ten and twelve hours a day. And a large class of our most intelligent workers are working seven days a week and twelve hours a day. Moreover, even with long hours the possibility of overtime is always present; girls have worked fifteen and sixteen hours out of the twenty-four for numbers of consecutive days.

The workers cannot change the methods of production or the speeding up of machines, nor prevent the alteration of processes or the increase of piece work; and protection from this terrible strain can only be secured by lessening the hours of work.

We therefore ask for the most progressive legislation—the establishment of the eight-hour day for women workers.

#### PROTECTION FROM THE DANGERS INCIDENT TO THE USE OF MACHINERY.

This commission will doubtless take into serious consideration the question of adequate protection against the dangers incident to the use of machinery, on the lines of the most advanced legislation elsewhere, for men as well as for women.

Special points in connection with women's work at machines are, the motive power, which is still in many cases foot power, and the fact that frequently the treadle can only be operated by the foot exclusively—a method of applying physical power productive of lasting injury to the health of the worker. In some of the binderies of our city, women are operating with one foot only, machines requiring from 20,000 to 25,000 impressions a day. Naturally this work will in time ruin any woman's health. We urge that in all machines run by treadle the use of the foot power be prohibited, and that the motive power be steam or electricity.

We look to this commission to give us the strongest measure possible embodying the most protection for the worker.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

From the United States census it has been computed that the largest percentage of working girls are between the ages of 16 and 21 years—and this number is increasing rapidly. Their immaturity renders them peculiarly susceptible to the injurious results arising from impure air and other insanitary conditions; and for the same reason, they are also far less capable than the mature person to in any way control or remedy these evils.

In the manufacturing cities of Illinois there are girls working in a temperature of 38 degrees F. At the other extreme are workrooms permanently maintained at a temperature of 97 degrees F. There are other girls working in half dark rooms where the windows are nailed down, or in illy ventilated rooms, or in places where there are damp floors, or

where the room is full of steam or the atmosphere filled with lint—conditions which could be changed if the will to change them existed.

The fumes from the gas irons in the garment shops cause chronic headaches and nervous breakdowns. In the textile factories numbers of the girls are affected with asthma or drift into consumption on account of lint that comes from the fabric material, a condition which can be mitigated by the installation of exhaust fans to clear the air. The trades generally urge the requiring of better ventilation in their shops, so that the air shall be pure in the morning instead of stale and foul. This would pay, from the standpoint of economy. Prof. Winslow, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has brought forward this side of the question in a study of attendance of the operators in an operating room in the Telephone Exchange of Cambridge, Mass., before and after improvement in ventilation. The percentage of absence during the winter months was very markedly diminished as a result of the change, so that the company was well repaid for its expenditure even from a purely selfish standpoint. There is a universal demand from workers for better ventilated work places.

In France the law prohibits the taking of meals in work rooms, and provides that during the lunch hour the work rooms be vacated and thoroughly ventilated.

We would call the attention of the commission to the high standard of ventilation set by the Chicago ordinance—an ordinance as yet unfortunately unenforced—which requires that at least 500 cubic feet of air shall be provided for every person employed, and that fresh air be supplied by ventilation at the rate of four complete changes of air per hour during the hours of employment, and that no part of the air be taken from any cellar or basement.

#### THE LIGHTING OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.

The lighting of the work rooms is of vital importance. The fittings should be adjustable, so that the light can be made to fall upon the work in all its various processes. Where gas is used, the light is usually supplied in such a manner as frequently not to fall upon the work. In some places the light is incorrectly placed on the machine, causing loss of time and straining the eyesight.

In cases where electric lights are used, women workers feel it very important that the dynamo for the light should be independent of the motor power of the factory. The necessity for this is obvious, that the workers may not be left in darkness at times of accidents. The lights in the best factories are so arranged.

**PROPERLY LIGHTED HALL WAYS.**

Both for safety and comfort it is essential that the halls and stairways giving the entrances and exits for workers, should be furnished with artificial light where there is not sufficient natural light. In case of fire, lights properly placed would facilitate clearing the premises.

**SUFFICIENT, SEPARATE AND SANITARY TOILETS.**

The provision of sufficient, separate and sanitary toilets needs no argument. Such accommodation is required by decency. Laundries, restaurants, stores, garment shops and many other places of work provide poor toilet facilities for the employees. The toilets should be screened, sanitary, separately located for the sexes, and ventilated from the outside. Unbelievable as it may seem, in some factories toilets ventilate directly into the workroom, poisoning the air the workers have to breathe.

Remedial measures should include the provision for sufficient and separate dressing rooms and washing facilities, when the nature of the work necessitates the changing of clothing before and after work. As an instance of the lack of these facilities, in one factory in this city there are only two sinks provided for from 200 to 300 girls to use. Many are even entirely without dressing-room accommodations.

**STATES WHICH REQUIRE SEPARATE TOILETS AND DRESSING ROOMS.**

a. Applies to both toilets and dressing rooms:

Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

b. Applies to toilets only:

California, Iowa, Massachusetts and Tennessee.

**SEATS IN STORES, WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.**

It seems only humane and proper that women workers be provided with seats, and that their use be permitted at intervals when the work allows. This provision is absolutely essential to the health of working women. Many clerks and operators could use seats, which are not now provided, without interfering in the least with their work. Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia have laws requiring seats for women.

**STATES WHICH REQUIRE SEATS.**

a. In all places of employment:

District of Columbia, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

b. In stores and factories:

Alabama (stores only), California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas (stores only), Louisiana, Maine, Maryland (Bal-

timore only), Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York (for waitresses only), Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina (stores only), Tennessee (stores only), Utah (stores only), Washington (schools also), and Wisconsin.

We ask therefore for the most protective measures possible in regard to ventilation and sanitation—regulating overcrowding, ventilation, heat and cold and lighting, and ensuring cleanliness and thorough sanitary conditions.

**WOMEN FACTORY INSPECTORS.**

Women workers urge that their places of work be inspected by women inspectors. There are at present only two women on the factory inspection force, when previously there have been five. Women inspectors have a clearer idea than male inspectors could as to sanitation and as to appropriate lavatory accommodation for other women. We would urge that the percentage of women factory inspectors should correspond in number to the percentage of women working in the factories and that this provision should be incorporated in the labor laws of the State.

**HOME WORKERS.**

The women workers realize that there is a large body of home finishers and other sweated workers whose conditions at the best are worse than those that can exist in the poorest shop. These are made up in large part of women and children—so scattered and unorganized that it is impossible to bring representatives from them to urge their needs before your commission. The tendency of such labor legislation as is contemplated, the raising of the standards of sanitation and factory conditions, will inevitably tend to drive out the poorest shops which cannot conform to the standard, and to increase home work. Factory work transferred to the home means foot power, long hours, insanitary conditions, neglected children, destroyed homes, and in the spreading of contagious diseases, and a pittance for pay. Certain communities have already attempted regulation of tenement home industries. We therefore urge this commission that they recommend to the Legislature and Governor that a special Commission on Home Industries be appointed to make an investigation to supplement the investigation now being made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor and to devise some method of regulating the conditions of the women and children workers in the tenements and homes.

Because it should be a public duty to make the conditions surrounding the work of women safe and clean, because of the large and increasing numbers of women employed, their youth and possible motherhood, because it should be a matter of public concern to preserve the

health and efficiency of women workers, the safeguarding and regulating by protective measures of the work of women is demanded to conserve the welfare of the State.

ANNA E. NICHOLS,  
Chairman Special Committee on Industrial Measures.

MARY ANDERSON,  
Chairman Legislative Committee.

AGNES NESTOR,  
Organizer.  
The Women's Trade Union League.

\* \* \*

### A BILL

For an Act to provide for the health, safety and comfort of employes in factories, mercantile establishments, mills and workshops in this State, and to provide for the enforcement thereof:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* That all power driven machinery, including all saws, planers, wood shapers, jointers, and paper machines, iron mangles, emery wheels, ovens, furnaces, forges and rollers of metal; all projecting set screws on moving parts; all drums, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, tables, fly wheels, flying shuttles and hydro-extractors; all laundry machinery, mill gearing and machinery of every description; all systems of electrical wiring or transmission; all dynamos, and other electrical apparatus and appliances; all vats or pans, and all receptacles containing molten metal or hot or corrosive fluids in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall be so located wherever possible as not to be dangerous to employes or shall be properly enclosed, fenced or otherwise protected. All dangerous places in or about mercantile establishments, factories, mills or workshops, near to which any employe is obliged to pass, or to be employed shall, where practicable, be properly enclosed, fenced or otherwise guarded. No machine in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop shall be used when the same is known to be dangerously defective; and no repairs shall be made to the active mechanism or operative part of any machine when the machine is in motion:

Section 2. No person shall remove to make ineffective any safeguard required by this act, during the active use or operation of the guarded machine or device, except for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced.

Section 3. In every factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, effective means shall be provided for immediately disconnecting the power, so that in case

of need or accident, any particular machine, group of machines, room or department, can be promptly and effectively shut down.

(a) Where machines require to be started and stopped frequently, they shall wherever practicable, be provided with tight and loose pulleys, clutch or other effective disengaging device. When provided with tight and loose pulleys, the shifting of the belt shall be accomplished by the use of a belt shifter, placed within easy reach of the operator. When a clutch, or other disengaging device is used, an effective means for throwing such device into or out of engagement shall be provided, and shall be placed within easy reach of the operator.

(b) Where machines are direct connected with the prime mover (electric motor, steam, gas or gasoline engine, or other source of power) a switch, throttle, or other power controlling device shall be furnished and shall be placed within easy reach of the operator, or his co-worker.

(c) Where machines are arranged in groups, rooms or departments, and power is supplied by a prime mover, located within the confines of such group, room or department, a switch, throttle, or other power controlling device shall be furnished, and shall be placed within easy reach of the operators affected, so that all shafting, transmitting machinery and machines of such group, room or department can be simultaneously shut down.

(d) Where machines are arranged in groups, rooms or departments, and are supplied by power through the use of a main or line shafts receiving power from some prime mover, located within the group, room or department, the power receiving wheel of such main or line shaft, shall, wherever possible be provided with a friction clutch, or other effective power disengaging device, with suitable means for operating the clutch, or power disengaging device, and these means shall be placed within the confines of such group, room or department, and within easy reach of the employes or operatives affected, so that all machines, shafting and other transmission machinery within such group, room or department, can be simultaneously shut down. In addition to such safeguard, communication consisting of speaking tubes, electric bells, electric colored lights, or other approved and effective means, shall be provided in all cases covered by this paragraph, between each such group, room or department, and the room in which the engineer, or prime mover, is located, so that in case of need, or accident, the motive power of such group, room or department, can be promptly stopped or controlled.

Section 4. All hoist ways, hatch ways, elevator wells and wheel holes in factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, shall be securely fenced, inclosed, or otherwise safely protected, and due diligence shall be used to keep all such means of protection closed except when it is necessary to have the same open, in order that the said hatch ways, elevators or hoisting apparatus may be used. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some device, whereby the car or cab may be held in the event of accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery or controlling apparatus.

Section 5. If any elevator, machine, electrical apparatus or system of wiring, or any part or parts thereof, in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, are in an unsafe condition, or are not properly guarded, where *reasonable* to guard the same, the owner or lessee, or his agent, superintendent or other person in charge thereof shall, upon notice from the Chief State Factory Inspector, or the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector, remedy such unsafe condition within a reasonable time after receiving such notice.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of every employe working with any machinery to examine the same for defects each working day when so employed. Upon discovery of any defect, break or accident to machinery, he shall immediately notify the owner, manager, superintendent, master mechanic or foreman in charge of the factory, mill, workshop or mercantile establishment of such defect, or accident, and it shall be the duty of such employer to remedy such condition. Any employe who suffers an injury because of his failure to give such notice shall have no right to recover damages against such employer, provided, nothing in this section shall relieve the employer of his duty of inspection.

Section 7. No employe of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall attempt to operate or tamper with any machine or appliance with which such employe is not familiar and which is in no way connected with his regular duties.

Section 8. The traversing carriage of any self-acting machine must not be allowed to run out within a distance of eighteen (18) inches from any fixed structure, not being part of the machine, if the space over which it runs out is a space through which any employe is liable to pass whether in the course of his employment or otherwise.

Section 9. No employe shall take or be allowed to take food into any room or apartment in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, where

white lead, arsenic or other poisonous substances or injurious or noxious fumes, dusts or gases under harmful conditions are present, as the result of the business conducted by such factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops and notice to this effect shall be posted in each room or apartment. Employes shall not remain in any such room or apartment during the time allowed for meals, and suitable provision shall be made and maintained by the employer, when practicable, for enabling the employes to take their meals elsewhere in such establishment. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to such employes whose presence during meal hours may be necessary for the proper conduct of such business.

Section 10.—That every person, firm or corporation employing females in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop in this State, shall provide a reasonable number of suitable seats for the use of each female employe, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed, and shall permit the use of such seats at all times when such use would not actually and necessarily interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of such employes, and where practicable, such seats shall be made a permanent fixture, and may be so constructed or adjusted that when said seats are not in use, they will not obstruct such female employe, when engaged in the performance of her duties.

Section 11. In every factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, where one or more persons are employed, adequate measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable, and as far as possible, equable temperature, consistent with the reasonable requirements of the manufacturing process. No unnecessary humidity which would jeopardize the health of employes shall be permitted.

Section 12. In every room or apartment of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, where one or more persons are employed, at least 500 cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each and every person employed therein, and fresh air, to the amount specified in this Act shall be supplied in such a manner as not to create injurious drafts, nor cause the temperature of any such room or apartment to fall materially below the average temperature maintained; provided where lights are used which do not consume oxygen, 950 cubic feet of air space shall be deemed sufficient. All rooms or apartments of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop having at least 2,000 cubic feet of air space for each and every person employed in

each room or apartment, and having outside windows and doors whose area is at least (one-eighth) of the total floor area, shall not be required to have artificial means of ventilation; but all such rooms or apartments shall be properly aired before beginning work for the day, and during the meal hours. All such rooms, or apartments, having less than 2,000 cubic feet of air space, but more than 500 cubic feet of air space, for each and every person employed therein, and which have outside windows, and doors whose area is at least one-eighth of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation, which shall be in operation when the outside temperature requires the windows to be kept closed, and which shall supply during each working hour, at least 1,500 cubic feet of fresh air, for each and every person employed therein. All such rooms or apartments, having less than 500 cubic feet of air space for each and every person employed therein, all rooms and apartments having no outside windows or doors, and all rooms or apartments having less than 2,000 cubic feet of air space for EACH AND EVERY PERSON EMPLOYED therein, and in which the outside window and door area is less than one-eighth of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation, which will supply during each working hour throughout the year, at least 1,800 cubic feet of fresh air, for each and every person employed therein; provided that the provisions of the preceding portions of this sections shall not apply to storage rooms or vaults, and provided, further, that the preceding portions of this section, shall not apply to those rooms or apartments in which manufacturing processes are carried on which from their peculiar nature would be materially interfered with by the provisions of this section. No part of the fresh air supply required by this section shall be taken from any cellar or basement.

The following terms of this section shall be interpreted to mean: The air space available for each person is the total interior volume of a room, expressed in cubic feet, without any deductions for machinery contained therein, divided by the average number of persons employed therein.

Outside windows and doors are those connecting directly with the outside air; the window and door area is the total area of the windows and doors of all outside openings; and the floor area is the total floor area of each room.

Section 13. All factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, shall be kept free from any gas, or effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy, or other nuisance on the premises. All poison-

ous or noxious fumes or gases arising from any process, and all dust of a character injurious to the health of the persons employed, which is created in the course of a manufacturing process, within such factory, mill or workshop, shall be removed as far as practicable by either ventilating or exhaust devices.

Section 14. All decomposed, fetid or putrescent matter, and all refuse, waste and sweepings of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall be removed and disposed of, at least once each day, and in such a manner as not to cause a nuisance; and all cleaning shall be done, as far as possible, outside of working hours, but if done during working hours, shall be done in such manner as to avoid the unnecessary raising of dust or noxious odors. In every factory, mill or workshop, in which any process is carried on which makes the floors wet, the floor shall be constructed and maintained with due regard to the health of the employees, and gratings or dry standing rooms shall be provided if practicable, at points where employees are regularly stationed, and adequate means shall be provided for drainage, and for preventing seepage, or leakage to the floors below.

Section 15. In all factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, sufficient and reasonable means of escape in case of fire shall be provided, by more than one means of egress, and such means of escape shall at all times be kept free from any obstruction and shall be kept in good repair and ready for use, and shall be plainly marked as such.

Section 16. All doors used by employees as entrances to or exit from any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, of a height of two stories or over shall open outward, slide or roll, and shall be so constructed as to be easily and immediately opened from within in case of fire or other emergency.

Section 17. Proper and substantial hand rails shall be provided on all stairways in factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, and the treads on all stairways shall be so constructed as to furnish a firm and safe foothold.

Section 18. In all factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner or lessee in all main passageways, main hallways, at all main stairs, main stair landings and shafts, and in front of all passenger or freight elevators, upon the entrance floors and upon the other floors, on every work day of the year, from the time that the building is opened for use until the time when it is closed, except at times when the influx of natural light shall make artificial light unnecessary. Provided that when two or more tenants occupy dif-



ferent floors in one building such elevator shafts need be lighted only on the floors occupied and used by employees.

Section 19. No floor space or any workroom in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall be so overloaded with machinery or other material as thereby to cause serious risk to or endanger the life or limb of any employe, nor shall there be permitted in any such establishment a load in excess of the safe sustaining power of the floors and walls thereof.

Section 20. In all factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, machines must not be placed so closely together as to be a serious menace to those that have to pass between them. Passageways must be of ample width and headroom and must be kept well lighted and free from obstructions.

Section 21. Every factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall be provided with a sufficient number of water closets, earth closets, or privies, within reasonable access of the persons employed therein, and such water closets, earth closets or privies, shall be supplied in the proportion of at least one (1) to every thirty (30) male persons, and one (1) to every twenty-five (25) female persons, and whenever both male and female persons are employed, said water closets and privies shall be provided separate and apart for the use of each sex, and plainly marked by which sex they are to be used, and no person or persons shall be allowed to use the closets or privies assigned to the opposite sex, and such water closets or privies shall be constructed in an approved manner and properly enclosed, and at all times kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The closets or privies where practicable, shall be located so that they shall have direct ventilation with the outside air; where it is impracticable to locate the closets or privies so as to have direct ventilation with the outside air, they shall be placed in an enclosure, and every such closet or privy, shall be properly and effectively disinfected and separately ventilated, and shall be properly lighted by artificial light, except when the influx of natural light makes artificial light unnecessary.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any city, town or village by appropriate ordinances or regulation from prohibiting the construction, use, or maintenance in such city, town or village, or any kind of earth closets, or privies, which may be considered a nuisance or detrimental to the public health.

Section 22. In all factories, mercantile establishments, mills or workshops, adequate washing facilities shall be provided for the employes, where necessary, and

in such case all factories, mills and workshops not less than one spigot, basin or receptacle shall be provided for each thirty (30) employes, and in mercantile establishments not less than one spigot, basin or receptacle shall be provided for each fifty (50) employes. Where the labor performed by the employes is of such a character as to make customary or necessary a change of clothing by the employes, there shall be provided sanitary and suitable dressing room or rooms, and both such dressing rooms and washing facilities shall be separately maintained for each sex.

Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as abrogating or repealing any provision of Section 5 of an Act entitled "An act to provide for the licensing of Plumbers and to supervise and inspect Plumbing," approved June 10, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, or the provision of any local ordinance or regulation of any city, town or village, requiring approved and sufficient method of sanitation, light, heat, drainage or ventilation of an equal or superior standard to that required in this Act.

Section 23. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation to which the provisions of this Act may apply, to carry out the same, and make all the changes and additions necessary therefor, and in every way to comply with all the provisions of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the owner of the building in which is located any such factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, to permit any alterations or additions to such building as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this Act.

Section 24. Whenever by the provisions of this Act it is made the duty of any person, firm or corporation within this State, to make or install any alterations, additions or changes, the same shall be made and installed in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and completed within a reasonable time after notification by the Chief State Factory Inspector or his Deputy.

Section 25. It shall be the duty of the owner or lessee, or superintendent or person in charge of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop in this State, to send to the Chief State Factory Inspector, in writing, an immediate report of all accidents or injuries resulting in death. It shall also be the duty of the person in charge of such factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop to report between the 15th and 25th of each month all accidents or injuries occurring during the previous calendar month, which entailed a loss to the person injured, of fifteen (15) consecutive days' time, or more. All reports shall state the cause and character of the injury, character of employment, and the

age and sex of the person injured. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in evidence in any action arising out of the death or accident therein reported. Provided, That any such employer who shall make the reports of accidents, required by this Act, shall not be required to make such reports to any other State officer, board or commission.

Section 26. It shall be the duty of the Chief State Factory Inspector and of the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector and Deputy Factory Inspectors, under the direction and supervision of the Chief State Factory Inspector to enforce the provisions of this Act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and for that purpose they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect at all reasonable times, all such factories, mercantile establishments, mills and workshops in this State; provided, that whenever any secret process is used in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, the owner shall whenever asked by the Chief State Factory Inspector or the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector file with him an affidavit that the owner has in all respects complied with the provisions of this Act; and such affidavit shall be accepted in lieu of inspection of any room or apartment in which such secret process is carried on.

In the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, the Chief State Factory Inspector, and the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector, and the Deputy Factory Inspectors, under the direction and supervision of the Chief State Factory Inspector, shall give proper notice in regard to any violation of this Act to the persons owning, operating or managing any such factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, such notice shall be written or printed and signed officially by the Chief State Factory Inspector, or the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector, and said notice may be served by delivering the same to the person upon whom service is to be had, or by leaving at his usual place of abode, or business, an exact copy thereof, or by sending a copy thereof to such persons by mail.

When general changes relative to the location and spacing of machinery or to ventilation have been made and such changes comply with the provisions of this Act, such arrangements, conditions remaining the same, shall not be disturbed by any requirement of the Chief State Factory Inspector or his Deputies: within the period of twelve (12) months.

Section 27. Any person, firm or corporation who shall, or any agent, manager or superintendent of any person, firm or corporation, who, for himself, or

for such person, firm or corporation shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or who omits or fails to comply with any of the foregoing requirements of this Act, or who disregards any notice of the Chief State Factory Inspector, or of the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector, when said notice is given in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or who obstructs or interferes with any examination or investigation being made by a State Factory Inspector, under this Act, or any employe in any such factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop who shall remove or interfere with any guard or protective or sanitary device, required by the provisions of this Act, except as hereinbefore provided, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty (\$50.00), and upon conviction of the second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) nor more than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars; and in each case shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid unless otherwise discharged by due process of law.

Section 28. Whenever any inspection of machinery, ways, means, instruments or appliances in, on, about, or connected with any factory, mill, mercantile establishment, or workshop is required to be made by the ordinances of any city, town or village of a standard equal to that of this Act and the inspection required by such ordinances has been made, then and in every such case such inspection shall be accepted by the Chief State Factory Inspector, the Assistant Chief State Factory Inspector and the Deputy Factory Inspectors as a compliance in that respect with the provisions of this Act; and it shall be the duty of the person for whom such inspection has been made to furnish the Chief State Factory Inspector or his assistant or deputies with a copy of the report of inspection made under such ordinances.

Section 29. The provisions of this Act relating to sanitation and ventilation shall not be held to apply to such rooms or apartments of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop which are being operated under the supervision of the federal government by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, nineteen hundred and seven," approved June 30, 1906, or any amendment thereof; nor shall any other of the provisions of this Act so apply respecting matters and conditions over which the federal government now exercises or shall hereafter exercise jurisdiction.

Section 30. The following terms used in this Act shall have the following meaning: The term "factory" means any premises, wherein electricity, steam, water or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing or in process incident to the manufacturing of any article or part of any article; or the altering, repairing, ornamenting or the adapting for sale of any article. The term "mill or workshop" shall include any premises, room or apartment not being a factory as above defined, wherein any labor is exercised by way of trade or for the purpose of gain in or incidental to any process of making, altering, preparing, cleaning, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or adapting for sale any article or part of any article, and to which or over which building, premises, room or apartment, the employer of the person employed or working therein has the right of access, or control; provided, however, that a private house or private room in which manual or other labor is performed by a family dwelling therein, or by any of the, for the exclusive use of the members of such family is not a factory, mill or workshop, within this definition. The term "mercantile establishment" shall include all concerns or places where goods, ware or merchandise are purchased or sold, either at wholesale or retail.

Section 31. Copies of this Act shall be printed in English and such other languages as may be necessary to disseminate a general knowledge of the provisions herein set forth and shall be supplied by the Chief State Factory Inspector on application.

Section 32. For the purpose of disseminating a general knowledge of the provisions of this Act among employes, the Chief State Factory Inspector shall have prepared a notice covering the salient features of this Act, which may be in the following terms:

Notice to Owners and Employes of Mercantile Establishments, Factories, Mills and Workshops.

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, in every office and workroom of this establishment. The object of this notice is to promote the health, comfort and safety of employes and requires their attention and co-operation.

1. All machinery when in operation is dangerous, and should be considered so by the operator. It should be so protected as to offer the least possible chance for injury to those who operate it.

2. All machinery must be daily inspected by the operator and upon discovery of any defects, notice of the same shall be given at once to any one in authority and the machine not used until repaired.

3. All set screws or other dangerous projections on revolving machinery shall be countersunk or otherwise guarded when possible.

4. Means shall be provided and placed within convenient reach for promptly stopping any machine, group of machines, shafting, or other power transmitting machinery.

5. Machines must not be placed so closely together as to be a serious menace to those that have to pass between them. Passageways must be of ample width and headroom, and must be kept well lighted and free from obstructions.

6. All hatchways, elevator wells or other openings in floors shall be properly enclosed or guarded.

7. The premises must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

8. Ample and separate toilet facilities for each sex shall be provided, and toilet rooms must be kept clean, well ventilated and well lighted.

9. Food must not be taken into any workroom where white lead, arsenic or other poisonous substances or gases are present under harmful conditions.

10. Proper and sufficient means of escape in case of fire shall be provided, and shall be kept free from obstructions.

11. Poisonous and noxious fumes or gases, and dust injurious to health arising from any process, shall be removed as far as practicable.

12. All employes are strictly prohibited from attempting to operate, experiment or tamper with machines or appliances with which they are not familiar and which are in no way connected with their regular duties. All employes are prohibited from jumping on or off moving cars, elevators, machines, or appliances not under their immediate charge or control. All employes are prohibited from carrying to their place of work acids, chemicals or explosives of any kind which are liable to damage life or property.

13. Reports must be sent to the office of the State Factory Inspector, as provided by law, and immediate notice of the death of any employe resulting from accident or injuries must be sent to the same office.

The notice shall be printed on cardboard of suitable character, and the type used shall be such as to make it easily legible. In addition to English, this notice shall be printed in such other languages as may be necessary to make it intelligible to employes. Copies shall be supplied by the Chief State Factory Inspector on application, and must be posted in a conspicuous place in every office and workroom of every establishment covered by the provisions of this Act.

Section 33. This Act shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1, 1910.

## CRUSHING DEFEAT.

---

### Judge Creighton of Circuit Court Renders Decision in Favor of McNulty and Collins.

The Secession movement conducted by J. J. Reid, F. J. Sullivan, J. W. Murphy and others, received a crushing defeat when Judge Creighton on April, 15, 1909, decided the suit instituted by the presidents of the seceding district councils to compel Secretary Collins to pay District Council Warrants to the seceders. The Court completely sustains the position of McNulty and Collins on every point in the demurrer in this case.

The decision makes it clear that the suits instituted by the secessionists will all be decided in favor of the organization recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

# EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

**ON BEING RIGHT.** He who would sacrifice principle and compromise *right*, is not a *man*.

This, perhaps, may sound somewhat epigrammatic, but it is sound, practical, every day *logic*; and the men who believe in it and live up to it are but emphasizing *strength* of *character*.

In the building of character there can be no weak places; character must stand on solid foundations and the pillars of character are integrity, honor and duty.

If men compromise with either, they injure all and weaken their foundation.

The man who is willing to compromise with wrong, does himself serious injury.

He destroys himself by destroying character.

We realize that they who pretend to man's estate are not particular in defining terms or in drawing the line.

These men fool themselves into the opinion that a material personal gain at the slight jarring of a principle is worth the price paid,—the weakening of character. But as time goes on they realize that character counts, and counts strong.

We admire the man who does his duty, who stands by his guns.

He may be unpopular, disliked and abused, *but he knows he is right and he is satisfied*.

Condemnation does not turn him from the right path, misrepresentation or slander does not deter him for he has *right* on his side, and though often delayed *Right wins*.

But such is life. Men strive to do their duty and stand for right and strenuous opposition is the result. This is occasioned by *animus*, *jealousy*, *ambition*, and last, but not least, by vicious cussedness.

Somehow or other we like the unpopular man for we are inclined to believe he has backbone. It's an easy thing to follow the band wagon and to be popular.

All one has to do is to look pleasant, be agreeable and lack ideas and stamina.

Of course some popular men have ideas and stamina, but not as a rule. We usually find these qualities in the other fellow.

But perhaps after all it does take all kinds to make a world; good, bad and indifferent.

Men will go on being misunderstood and get misanthropic while others will be gracious and popular, enjoying life and laughing at the trials and follies of life.

But the man who stands for principle, who does his duty and who has the courage of his convictions will in the long run come out on top.

**ENCOURAGEMENT.** A word of encouragement now and again helps and he who gives it is a real benefactor. We don't mean the kind of encouragement that is insincere but the real helpful kind that every man needs and so few get.

The man who tries deserves a word now and then for it helps to make the struggle less severe.

We believe in encouragement and are of the opinion that it helps to get results.

The man that encouragement would help is the man that seldom seeks it.

The philosophy of self encouragement is excellent and helps some, but the real encouragement is that which comes from they who know its value and who give it sincerely.

Let us all aim therefore in some degree to spread the gospel of encouragement.

## **BEGINNING**

### **OF THE END.**

The decision rendered by Judge Creighton of the Circuit Court, which is mentioned elsewhere, signalized the dissolution of the Secession Movement.

The leaders of the seceders have resorted to every device to discredit the regular and bona fide organization of Electrical Workers, while the officers of the legitimate International have employed every means at their command to protect the interests of the Electrical Workers as a whole, and have been made to suffer calumny from the hands of men who have no higher aspiration than to pursue a policy of "rule or ruin."

Happily, however, the turning point has been reached.

As the story of the plot originated by the leaders of the secession movement to destroy the I. B. E. W. becomes known to the loyal union men in the local unions of the Electrical Workers, they are returning to the recognized organization.

The officers of the bona fide organization have refrained in the past, and will refrain in the future, from adopting any methods pursued by the leaders of the secession movement. We have only pity for them and regret exceedingly that our Brotherhood should be compelled to endure the hardships as the result of designing and selfish individuals.

The I. B. E. W. is now secure, and every effort will be made to make our organization the greatest and most effective in the country.

---

**CARROLL D. WRIGHT.** In the passing away of Carroll D. Wright, former U. S. Commissioner of Labor, the labor movement of the country loses one of its sincere friends.

The writer enjoyed the honor of personal acquaintance with Commissioner Wright and served with him in conferences adjudicating differences which had arisen between employer and employee.

In such conferences Carroll D. Wright always manifested a spirit of fairness and consideration for the men who worked and his vote was invariably in accord with justice.

His work as labor commissioner stamped him as a great statistician, as a man of marked personality and one who knew his subject thoroughly. By his death the country loses an able and learned man.

Clark College, of which he was President, loses an eminent educator and the labor movement a friend.

---

**ANOTHER JOKE.** The secessionists, through a circular letter, are offering \$10.00 for two copies of our Constitution certified to by our Grand President and our Grand Secretary. On the cover of all Constitutions of our Brotherhood you will find the names of F. J. McNulty, Grand President, and Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary. The secessionists always considered themselves greater than our Constitution when they held membership in our Brotherhood as they absolutely refused to adhere to it, as is proven by the fact that, when your officers insisted that they must be governed thereby, they held a rump meeting and adopted a Constitution of their own. They hope by their latest joke to bewilder the delegates of the central labor unions and thereby delay action against them, but like their other jokes this one will fall flat. Any member in good standing in our Brotherhood that desires one or a dozen copies of our Constitution, certified to by your officers, can have them upon application to our office, but we trust that none of our members or loyal trade unionists will fall for this joke.

GRAND PRESIDENT.

## A SHORT STORY OF SOME EVENTS IN THE I. B. E. W.

These notes begin a series in the story of events in the Brotherhood and will be continued from month to month. It is the desire of the writer to simply give a statement of facts and no deviation from this purpose will ensue.

Records will verify each statement made and from time to time photographic proof will accompany each article.

At Louisville, Ky., in September, 1905, the I. B. E. W. met in convention. It was the largest and most representative body of men of the electrical craft ever assembled, numbering about 250 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. Canada.

It was my first convention. I was a member of the Constitution Committee, appointed as per the Constitution to meet ten days previous to the convention in the city of Louisville to consider the amendments to and revision of its then existing Constitution. At the time of my election and appointment to the Constitutional Committee I was business agent of No. 103 and President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Proceeding to Louisville as required, I met the other members of the committee and we proceeded immediately to the business of the committee, the revision of the Constitution.

Delegate Worthington of L. U. 151, San Francisco, was elected chairman and myself secretary. The other members of the committee were Delegates Ford of 247, Burns of 17, Stephens of 156, Hamilton of 192, Noonan of 2, representing the seven executive board districts.

Brothers Worthington and Noonan were outside men, Brothers Ford and Burns were shopmen, while Brothers Hamilton, Stephens and myself were inside men.

The committee at its first meeting planned a thorough and systematic consideration of the Constitution, the proposed amendments submitted by locals, by members, and a comparison of the laws of other labor organizations. In the consideration of the Constitution there naturally arose the question of trade jurisdiction, classification, universal transfer of membership, death benefits, funds and many other important questions effecting the progress of the Electrical Workers.

There were differences of opinion, evident and expressed, and many and varied points of view presented by the members of the committee.

Perhaps one of the most important questions upon which there was a strong difference, and upon which determined opinions were expressed, was that of the universal traveling card and the maximum initiation fee.

Though an inside man and one who worked at that branch of the trade, I was strongly in favor of a universal traveling card that allowed members to transfer without discrimination to locals of varied classification. My reason upon which the belief was founded was the broad one of trade unionism and solidification of the electrical workers of the country as electrical workers, without regard to distinction of inside or outside men.

This position I maintained from beginning to end and even through the days of the convention when a desire was manifest and a determined fight made to draw lines close.

My colleagues on the committee without a single exception manifested a spirit of fairness, a spirit of broad trade unionism, and handled this vexed question as all others with a view to making the I. B. E. W. a great organization for the uplift of the men in the craft and the betterment of conditions surrounding them.

There was no rank spirit of partisanship displayed by any member of the committee and its deliberations were careful, considerate, and as thorough as its members could make them.



Besides the ten days provided by the Constitution, the committee met every evening (with few exceptions) and sessions lasted far into the night; then came its report to the convention.

CONVENTION.—Perhaps a few words at this time with reference to the make-up of this convention and incidentally some of its phases might not be inappropriate and with the end in view of familiarizing those who were not there, with some of its features, these notes are made.

*First.* It was the Ninth Biennial Convention of the I. B. E. W., which at that time had approximately 400 local unions and a membership of 17,000. Its total revenue for the two years ending with period previous to the assembling of the convention was \$130,874.57. This revenue was derived from 30c per capita tax per member. Other receipts amounted to \$40,569.34; these were initiation fees and supplies.

It may be well to an intelligent comparison of the results accomplished since that convention to remember that the per capita of 30c per member was entirely disbursed for the International, while since the 1st of January, 1906, the amount the International received was 15c and the D. C. received the other 15c.

This question of funds was one of the important ones considered by the Constitution Committee and it finally reported a district council plan and fund, a plan which I proposed and submitted was adopted by the committee and later by the convention.

My reasons for proposing a D. C. plan were several. First, I believed it would be the means of greatly increasing the membership of the Brotherhood—would be a great organizer.

*Second.* That it would act as the factor in eliminating unnecessary and wasteful strife not only with the employees, but among the locals of the Brotherhood.

*Third.* That it would be the means of putting into force the trade agreement and make each D. C. the judge of conditions in its respective district and as a resultant the enhancement of the welfare of the workers.

There was considerable opposition to this plan of organization, but I am still of the opinion that this plan of organization is a sound one, even though it has been perverted from its purpose in many instances and selfish and designing self-seekers make it simply a means to an end.

#### POLITICS AT CONVENTION.

At every convention, big or small, it is understood that politics must be played to win, and the brands of politics exhibited at the Louisville convention were many and varied.

Some remarkable for the finesse of the managers and others so palpable in design that even the unawake could readily see through them.

There were many powerful combinations and cliques and the efforts made to deliver the delegates were strenuous in some instances and amusing in others.

A gentleman considered to be a wise head and an avowed candidate for Grand President for a dozen years, waited on the writer and in the manner of the elderly adviser assured him he liked him, that he was a bright young man, that a future was in store for him, and that he must not be a candidate for G. S., as other plans (of his, the adviser) must be carried to a successful conclusion.

This same gentleman in a story of his life, which recently appeared, said, "I used the Republican State Central Committee (of California) as a means to bring about a settlement." We don't wish to ask as to the make-up of a State Central Committee that was *used*, as it would hardly interest us or be pertinent to these notes, but we are of the opinion that Republican State Central Committees are not being used unless they get returns. Returns to a states committee could be votes promised or delivered. How many votes were promised? How many delivered?

We don't count much on a delivery of any kind of votes, but would be interested to know just why the State Central Committee allowed itself to be *used*.

Well, this good, fatherly intentioned gentleman wanted the young fellows to pull out and he would see to it that he was elected a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It is hardly necessary to recount in detail the interview, but it has a bearing on after events in the Brotherhood's history and might be of interest to those unfamiliar with that convention.

The answer given was that the candidate for G. S. (though it was his first convention) was in the fight to stay, as he had announced his candidacy, and therefore had no intention of sacrificing either that or his self-respect.

#### CAUCUSES.

The holding of caucuses seems one of the requisites in the plan of campaign of the convention politicians and the first thing they do when they get on the ground is to have a few of the wise ones get together and line up the uninitiated for their candidate, then call a caucus and start the ball on its way to the goal.

This method was one of those to be used at the Louisville convention and was used to endorse candidates.

In this instance it failed of its purpose, as the man responsible for its call failed to get its endorsement by a very close margin. The inside man—or rather those who were kindly fixing things for them, were also holding these meetings, presumably to discuss the necessary additions, changes, etc., to the Constitution, but really to put their candidates in office. Now a great many of the inside men and outside men were inclined to do their own thinking and the spirit of Bossism did not quite suit them.

Many parlor caucuses were held, one of which the writer was invited to attend to *express his views*, but actually to have him take part in the caucus.

He appeared at the meeting, gave his views in a few words, which were to the effect that he did not believe that caucuses were in keeping with Trade Unionism, that he favored principles first, and the best man to carry them out. That he would not allow his name to be used and then retired. The meeting afterwards adjourned without endorsing any candidate.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

During the business hours of the convention and in the evenings and wee sma' hours of the night many were the frame-up that were made.

One particular incident is recalled because of its failure. A big meeting—a public one—was to be held in the convention hall. Notables from the official life of the city were to deliver addresses and some trade unionists were to talk.

The writer was asked by the chairman of the local committee early in the day to say a few words at the meeting to be held that night. He agreed to be there and did appear, but the chairman in the interim had received his orders to ignore the writer and not call on him.

As the meeting went on and near closing a few friends discovered the plan to sidetrack and then made use of their voices to see that he would be heard. As a consequence he was heard and the other side didn't gain prestige by this manoeuver.

#### THE BOLTERS.

The delegate who bolted with his delegation was one of the smooth, ingratiating kind that invariably uses the weapon of slander to carry their ends.

This delegate was a poor reasoner, vindictive in manner and impulsive.

During a discussion he spoke. A vote was taken and he alone was opposed. He then asked his delegates to following him out of the hall.

It was such a ridiculous demonstration of assinnity that the convention roared and the little paper boy left the hall redder than the proverbial chastised diaphragm.

## OFFICE SEEKERS.

Office seekers were there in abundance, or rather position seekers under the officers who were to be elected. Many delegates had some one they wanted in the G. O. and the aforesaid bolter wanted only one sister-in-law and one brother-in-law placed.

## SOME OF THE BIG GUNS.

There was one among the particular big guns who hailed from the same state as Gum Shoe Bill of Missouri, and he was ever a prominent factor—to hear him tell it—in the settlement of all the big issues.

An estimate of him is best summed up in the words—con man. Hardly any natural ability, no real character to him, but possessed of a scheming mind unsurpassed in that gathering.

He was harmless, however, as a mental factor and though today holding a local office, he is a joke.

## POLITICAL DEALS.

This convention was noted for its political deals, but perhaps not more so than other conventions, for it is a well known fact that in our organization there are more incipient statesmen than in most any other labor organization.

Now, it must not be assumed that because some were devising ways and means to control the machinery that the convention did no other business. It did, and the 500-page verbatim report contains many edifying phillipics and some not so edifying, on many subjects of interest to workers and others.

An amusing part of this verbatim recording was the desire of a number to qualify as orators, and to have every other page contain at least one address by them.

Still another amusing and somewhat pathetic feature was the antics of one who had at the Salt Lake convention been repudiated by his branch caucus for giving the double cross at that convention. Well, this character was omnipresent, everywhere, apparently seeking support for a minor office, which through charity the delegates gave him. This man was noted for his fairy tales, and in them he even surpassed "Sinbad the Sailor."

Many of the seasoned distributors, those who always want to divide up the funds, were present and attempted to portion off. In this they were not successful, but it was indeed of interest to watch them and their methods.

The election of officers, the interesting feature of every convention, was perhaps made more so an account of the uncertainty of the G. S. contest.

Sheehan had the endorsement of the outside men's caucus, and Smith, who was an outside man, had the support of the inside men, with exceptions here and there. The feeling previous to and during the balloting was intense in the extreme and after the first ballot was more so.

This ballot resulted in Sheehan, 70; Smith, 43; Collins, 67; White, 31.

Then came the second ballot and the third and last, with the results. Now a plain statement of the result of a ballot doesn't convey much to the imagination, but to those present it meant moments of patience and to the candidates of suspense. With the other candidates I had that same feeling and naturally when the ballot was over, a relief at least from the tension.

But after the election there came the host of wise ones who, to hear them tell it, did the work.

The fact is that not a single vote was solicited by me and I came into office with the single promise—to simply do my duty without fear or favor.

During the trying days of the convention there was the undercurrent that something was to happen. That certain information was to be given to the delegates that would open their eyes, etc. Much of this feeling was prevalent. As a result one of the big guns whose 4th of July brand of oratory used to stir up the old timers, went

to the woods with cold feet and a desire for a rest. He didn't even stand as a candidate for office. Perhaps he should have asked for a vindication rather than let a supposed volcano smoulder on. At that period my knowledge of him was limited indeed and merely then from hearsay—which I seldom credit of any value. But since coming into office my knowledge of the man and his methods was greatly increased, with no added respect for him.

As these notes proceed with events in the story of the Brotherhood, it will be interesting to note his relation to certain men and events and the motives beneath the role he played in the drama and the cost to the I. B. E. W. in the staging of the piece.

In any analysis of men and measures the only assurance of logical and just conclusions is fairness; investigation without bias or animus and finding of conclusions on fact alone, sound premises and not guesses or hearsay.

This will be my course in every instance and I shall not deviate from it in any particular in the writing of these notes.

In every organization there are men who assume a role beneath which is pretext, and invariably their part is played with some degree of success. "*The good of the cause*" is their slogan, but beneath this disguised veneer is the motive—selfishness.

Thus this organization had its quota of this kind and the degree of their success must be judged by the events in which they played a part.

In every organization there are also varied species of this selfishness represented in the men and methods.

For instance there is the out and out pure and simple grafter who boldly uses the organization for his own gain, who sells its prestige wherever he can.

Then there is the oily gent with the soft voice that turneth away wrath and the sting of the serpent; who wants to gain prestige and place by pulling his brother down. This kind is usually the manufacturer of mysterious rumors about so and so and this and that.

It's surprising how he gets by with it, but it is a fact that the credulous are many. Then there is the Pol. who is in the movement to use it in exchange for political favors. He invariably has a steerer who tells how great he is, how wise, and what he can accomplish. A real pinnacle man.

This steerer holds some good job by virtue of his loyalty and he always finds it possible to be a delegate.

His work is done quietly and easily and he is to be admired to a degree for his cleverness. Then the steerer has lesser lights on his circuits that shine with the glow of indulgence from the near big gun and so on.

Then there is the practical comrade who slides by now and again resolutions from the master comrade against capital and the great cause of the proletariat.

This kind have made little headway in the movement of labor as they invariably represent secessions, dualism, and the Wonder Workers of the World.

Another one of those incidents which emphasizes the truth of the old aphorism "that politics makes strange bed fellows," was manifested by one incident of Sinbad the Sailor and *the paper boy*.

It seems that the paper boy was having refreshments—and he tells this himself—when Sinbad came in with a bunch of his followers. They all refreshed up and Sinbad yelled, "Well, boys, this is a good one on ....; he pays for the bunch."

But Sinbad was mistaken, as the paper boy laid down a single nickel amid much raising of eyebrows on the part of the bunch, and then made his exit.

What joy he gets out of the repetition of this story I know not, but Allah be praised, for he and Sinbad now bask in each other's affections—Sinbad on the road and the paper boy keeping shop.



**Official Journal of the  
INTERNATIONAL  
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
Published Monthly.**

**PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.**

Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

**SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL, 1909**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.**

Grand President—F. J. McNULTY,  
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,  
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Treasurer—J. E. McCADDEN,  
391 Herkimer St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**GRAND VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

First G. V. P.—E. G. SMITH,  
General Delivery, Detroit, Mich.

Second G. V. P.—JAMES P. NOONAN,  
1800 McCausland Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Third G. V. P.—CHAS. H. MCCONAUGHY,  
4106 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

**GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

First District—GEO. C. KING,  
179 Waverly St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Second District—JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,  
39 White St., E. Boston, Mass.

Third District—WM. S. GODSHALL,  
5415 Osage Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth District—JOHN E. O'CONNOR,  
626 E. 23d St., Paterson, N. J.

Fifth District—FRANK FISHER,  
Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District—FRANK SWOR,  
Ft. Worth, Texas

Seventh District—H. M. SCOTT,  
Care Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance.**

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.*



The H. W. Rokker Co., Springfield, Ill.

**INFORMATION.**

Raymond Underwood, a member of Local No. 9, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Amreica, disappeared on Jan. 26, 1909. Below is thhe description of him when last seen at the Rock Island depot in Chicago with ticket: Wore a gray cap, overcoat, and grayish blue shirt, gray trousers, overshoes, sandy hair, blue eyes, height about 5 ft 9 inches tall and weighing from 180 to 190 pounds, dressed as a laborer; two scars on body, one from a rupture and one from appendicitis; age 29 years. If found have him communicate with Local No. 9, for his own benefit.

If L. M. Taylor or any one knowing his whereabouts should see this please communicate with C. W. Gatewood, 1535 Arthur Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

**NOTICE.**

Know ye all men by these presents, that W. L. Wiles, card 4650, has failed to pay a board bill contracted in Chicago in May, 1908, after due notification in the EQLECTRICA WORKER. Local No. 9 demands that the above membership be taken up at once, and held pending settlement, as per Article XIV, Sec. 11, of the Constitution.

J. W. YOUNT,  
Financial Secretary No. 9.

**CHILD LABOR IN HOLLAND.**

*Boys Enter the Factories as Soon as They Leave School.*

The conditions of the working class families in some of the manufacturing towns of Holland is deplorable. Wages are very low, and the standard of life cannot be maintained unless mother and children take their places in the factory side by side with the head of the household.

As soon as the Dutch law allows the child to leave school, which is at the age of twelve, he enters the factory workshop. Although the government has passed a law recently forbidding boys under sixteen to be employed in factories, most of the boys go in as soon as they leave school. Chiuren leave their beds frequently at 5 or 6 in the morning or earlier, summer and winter, gulp down some hot coffee or what is commonly called so, swallow a huge piece of well known Dutch "roggebrood," or rye bread, and then hurry in their wooden shoes through the quiet streets of the town to their places of work.

Sometimes they have to return home at 8 or 8:30 in the morning for a second hurried breakfast, which as often as not is the first, for many of them start the

day's work on an empty stomach. Those who cannot run home and back in the half-hour usually allowed for the first "shaft," or mealtime, take their bread and butter with them in a cotton or linen bag and their milk and water or coffee in a tin and so shift as well as they can.—Cor. Boston Herald.

### THE ELGIN TRADES COUNCIL.

Elgin, Ill., March 18, 1909.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Your communication of February 2 was read at the regular meeting of the Elgin Trades Council and in reply I was instructed to forward to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Labor Convention of the 11th Congressional District of the State of Illinois. This convention includes the cities of Elgin, Aurora and Joliet, the central bodies of these cities all having delegates represented in this convention.

Enclosed you will find copy of resolutions. The same, I believe, will be self-explanatory.

Fraternally submitted,

F. E. LETHIN,  
Sec'y E. T. C.

### RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, There now exists a dual organization in the craft of Electrical Workers, and

WHEREAS, Said controversy has been brought to the attention of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Said organization decided upon a practical and reasonable plan for the interest of both factions; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the 11th Congressional Labor Conference, do hereby endorse the action of the A. F. of L. and pledge our support in carrying out and putting into effect the plan agreed upon.

A. C. MARTIN,  
F. R. McDONALD,  
F. E. LETHIN.

### SACRIFICE OF YOUNG GIRLS.

In a Pittsburg foundry girls are employed to make simple cores for castings. A quick girl can make 10,000 a day, for which she receives \$1. According to the investigator who reported to Charities on "Pittsburg Women in the Metal Trades," this work is carried on in clouds of drifting dust. As the cores are finished they are set on trays, which the women carry across the room to the ovens. A loaded tray weighs from ten to twenty-five pounds. In an electrical factory in East Pittsburg 650 women are employed on piecework in

winding coils for armatures. The fastest make \$1.47 a day. The work is so taxing that the employes give out readily. Only twenty-five have been in the factory four years. Three screw and bolt works in the same city employ 543 women. A bolt trimmer—to use one class of labor as an illustration—stands for ten hours before a machine. She feeds bolts to the mechanism at two second intervals—10,000 times a day—for a wage of ninety-six cents.

Bad conditions for these women to work under, and likely to have an indirect effect in weakened and stunted children.

Doubtless the employers feel that they are not to blame, that they are forced by competition for cheap goods to hire cheap labor. If any one of them should hold out and refuse to use the methods of his competitors he would be forced to the wall. So it is up to organized society to take a hand and fix the rules of the game. Conditions for the employment of women and children must be determined and enforced by the state. Otherwise society is at the mercy of a demand for cheapness that sacrifices the future of the race.—Kansas City Star.

### PUSH THOSE CLOUDS AWAY.

Would you live a life free from worry and care,

Just push the clouds away;  
Have the blessed sunlight shining everywhere,

Just push the clouds away.  
Never mind the tumult or the worldly roar,

Do not fear the tempest raging on the shore,  
Calm yourself to action, easy now once more,

Just push those clouds away.

When you feel discouraged, sit not down to cry,

Just push those clouds away;  
Beyond those fleecy vapors is a better, brighter sky,

Just push those clouds away;  
Roll up your sleeves and say "I will,"  
And shove with all your might and skill,  
Your cup of joy will overflow,

Just push those clouds away.

Let's get together, you and I,  
And push those clouds away,  
And dwell beneath a fairer sky,  
Help push those clouds away,  
Reach up with hands of faith thro space,  
Beyond the veil of heavenly grace,  
The sun will soon all gloom erase,  
Just push those clouds away.

—A. H. Bush, in Union Leader.

## CHARITY RELIEF AND WAGE EARNERS.

A study of the charity relief given through the Associated Charities in the city of Washington, D. C., in 1905 is presented by Dr. S. E. Forman in Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, under the title, "Charity relief and wage earning." In the examination of the cases of several thousand persons who sought relief the writer tries to ascertain to what extent their distress was due to low wages and to what extent to irregular employment or other causes.

The charity records of 1,183 families were studied, of which 452 were white and 731 colored families, while only 40 were of wholly foreign extraction. The total number of persons in these families was 4,365, of whom 1,860 were white and 2,505 colored. These people are described as for the most part the floating, unattached poor. They rarely belong to a union or lodge; few have friends or relations, or even church connections, to turn to for help.

The average size of the families was 3.7 persons, as against an average of 4.9 persons for all families in Washington, the small average size of the charity families being due to the fact that nearly 40 per cent were families of only one or two persons. The number of children under 10 years of age was 30.9 per cent of the charity population, as compared with 16.8 per cent for the total population of Washington, and the excess in the proportion of female children was also large.

The number of families in which either the husband or the wife was dead is strikingly large, 337, or nearly 30 per cent of all, belonging to this class. In 144 families either the husband or the wife had deserted, this number representing 19.6 per cent of the 736 families in which both husband and wife were living. The total number of families without a male head as support was 444, or 37.5 per cent of the total.

Seventy-seven and two-tenths per cent of all the persons over 16 years of age and 12 per cent of the children under 16 were employed in gainful occupations, but at the time of the application for relief the wages of the chief wage earner had entirely ceased in more than two-thirds of the families. If to these are added the 80 families in which there were no chief wage earners, it is seen that altogether three-fourths of the families were without a regular breadwinner at the time of the application for relief.

In over two-fifths of the families in which the normal wages were definitely known the rate for the male worker ranged from \$1 to \$2 per day, the wage generally not exceeding \$1.50 per day.

In 43 cases pensions were received, but with this exception the element of income other than wages was insignificant. When the regular earnings were cut off practically everything was gone.

In 60 per cent of the cases relief consisted of food. In nearly half of the cases fuel was one of the articles given. The payment of rent did not figure largely, because charity organizations seldom grant relief for arrears in rent, and because the applicants usually attempt to get the rent paid before appealing for food and fuel.

Delinquencies were reported in 394 families, or one-third of the total number. These delinquencies were chiefly intemperance, desertion, licentiousness, neglect by natural supporters, lawlessness, thieving and mendicancy. In nearly one-third of these cases (that is to say, in nearly one-ninth of all the families) intemperance was the evil.

Among the immediate causes of distress sickness figured in nearly one-half of the families, rheumatism and tuberculosis being the principal disease. Next to sickness was lack of employment, and third in the list was insufficient wages. Sickness, lack of employment, insufficient wages, accident, and old age constituted 94 per cent of all direct causes.

In addition to the immediate causes of distress, contributing and underlying or persistent causes are also considered. Here the moral element figures more prominently than in the immediate causes. As direct impelling causes shiftlessness, desertion, intemperance, and licentiousness had to answer for hardly 5 per cent of all the cases; as contributory causes they appeared in about 25 per cent and as underlying causes in one-third of all the cases.

\* \* \*

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

May we call upon you to help us make our entertainment and dance given as a benefit for the striking Hat Trimmers of Greater New York and Newark a big success?

We want it to be a demonstration for the recognition of the union label, and all that the label stands for to organized labor.

Organized labor cannot afford to let the Hatters lose their strike.

May we therefore call on you to help us sell tickets (tickets, 25 cents each). We must get every trade unionist in New York busy on the job.

Hoping for an immediate reply as to how many tickets we may send you, believe me, in labor's cause,

Most sincerely yours,

LEONARD O'REILLY, Chairman.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

"The Great White Plague."

Springfield, Ill., April 3, 1909.

To All Trade Unionists, Greeting:

Consumption can be cured! All tuberculous troubles, if treated in the earlier stages, may be overcome. If you think you are afflicted with this dread disease it will cost you but TWO CENTS to have a correct diagnosis made, thus protecting yourself and those dear to you. Arrangements have been made whereby any licensed physician in Illinois will forward a sample of your sputum to the State Board of Health, who will examine it free. Eight thousand of your friends and neighbors die every year in Illinois from this dread disease. If you desire to protect yourself without any cost whatsoever the Illinois State Federation will write you fully.

Your taxes pay for expert services to properly diagnose your case and ascertain if you have tuberculous trouble. Any doctor will give you a little tin box, made for the purpose. You spit in this box and the doctor forwards it to the State Board of Health. It costs the doctor TWO CENTS for postage.

If you find that you actually have the disease the State will further assist you. The Illinois State Federation of Labor will write you how to secure all the information you desire.

The most common symptoms of consumption are: Cough, gradual loss of flesh and strength, fever, night sweats, and blood spitting. Any one of these signs is suspicious. The cough is often absent in the early stages of the disease, the symptoms often being such as to lead one to suspect that he has "stomach trouble," "general debility," or various other ailments.

Protect those you love by protecting yourself. If you fear you have the dread tuberculous disease, find out. Remember, the cost of the examination of the sputum is only two cents.

Every practicing physician can also secure from the State (free of cost) anti-toxin for use in diphtheria cases. We can also give you valuable information if a member of your union or family is threatened or afflicted with insanity. All this will cost you nothing.

We desire to make the Illinois State Federation of Labor the greatest force for good in the State or the country. We offer you our knowledge and assistance freely and desire that you take full advantage of the influence of this office. You pay for these advantages and are entitled to their use. With best wishes,

Fraternally,

JAMES F. MORRIS, Secretary-Treasurer.  
EDWIN R. WRIGHT, President.

## SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION.

To all Union Men and Friends,

GREETING:

The above organization begs leave to call to your attention the fact that it has been organized for several years and succeeded in urging upon some of the manufacturers to place the union label on their products.

As a local directory chartered by the American Federation of Labor, the suspenders made by our members bear the union label of the American Federation of Labor.

We would therefore ask that when either you or your friends are purchasing suspenders that you will insist that the same bear the union label.

By complying with our request you will be aiding not alone the members of the Suspender Makers' Union, but advancing the cause of union-labeled products generally.

You will readily understand that unless the manufacturers or retailers find that there is a demand for the union label they will consider it of no importance, which will result in destroying the conditions which we now enjoy after years of struggle through our organized effort. In order to maintain these conditions and to still further improve them, we appeal to you for your co-operation.

Trusting this will be impressed upon all of your members and their friends and hoping to reciprocate, we are

Fraternally yours,

SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION No. 9560.

P. S.—No product is to be considered union made unless it bears the UNION LABEL. Kindly read this letter at the next meeting of your organization.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., March 24, 1909.

Mr. Peter W. Collins, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In reply to your statement of the 15th, 1909, will say that this assembly received notice from Mr. Samuel Gompers of the controversy existing in your honorable body and informing us that Mr. Reid and his associate had violated the agreement accepted by both parties at the Denver convention, and also requesting us to recognize only such local unions of the I. B. E. W. that recognized Mr. F. J. McNulty as president, Peter W. Collins as secretary, and J. E. McCadden as treasurer. The request was acted upon and accepted at a regular meeting of the assembly, and the secretary of the local of the I. B. E. W. of this city was notified as to the action this assembly had taken, and he assured us that his local recognized said parties as the president, secretary and treasurer.

JAS. McMAHON,  
Secretary of the S. F. Trades and Labor Assembly.



## ORGANIZED LABOR SINCE ITS INCEPTION.

### An Address Delivered by Arthur A. Hay before the Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

#### PREFACE.

At this time I desire to say that much of the data contained in this paper was secured from Prof. William Trant's "History of Trades Unions," John Mitchell's "Organized Labor," and from articles written by P. J. McGuire and Samuel Gompers. I am also indebted to Mr. J. D. Bailey for much information concerning the early labor movement in the United States.

"Organized Labor Since Its Inception" is a subject that to do it justice would take much more time than is allotted to me on this occasion. However, I have endeavored to prepare a paper that will give those who have not taken time to study the history of organized labor some idea of the obstacles it has surmounted and the progress it has made.

As the early history of the working classes of all countries is practically the same, I have dealt almost exclusively with the conditions obtaining in England.

Up until about the thirteenth century the workingman, as known today, was a slave or serf. As has been said: "He knew not in the evening what he was to do in the morning, but was bound to do whatever he was commanded. He was liable to beating, he was not allowed under the law to acquire property for himself and any he acquired became his master's. He could be separated from his wife and children and sold to another lord, or he could be passed with the land upon which he lived, as if he had been a chattel attached to it."

Various causes gradually and effectually effaced this miserable condition. In nearly all countries it was possible for slaves to become freemen, but in the early centuries the possibility was so remote as to be hardly worth considering. About the thirteenth century an English slave became a freeman if his master so willed it, or if he escaped to some town and remained unclaimed for a year and a day.

As will be seen there was at this time no working class as it is known today. The wants of the nobles and wealthy were supplied by artisans, mechanics and servants among their retainers.

Gradually, however, the craftsmen, who were free, became the chief purchasers of the raw materials on which they worked and sold the finished products

for the best prices obtainable. For instance, the weaver purchased the wool, yarn and thread which he converted into cloth; the tailor, cloth which was made into clothes; the shoemaker, leather which was made into shoes. Then came the next stage in economic evolution. The weaver, tailor and shoemaker engaged workmen at a given compensation to perform the labor while they supervised the work and made a profit on each person employed.

As early as the fourteenth century we find the employers petitioning the government for laws with which to keep their employes in subjugation, and we find the government then, as we find it now, legislating in favor of the employers.

In 1348 an act was passed in England fixing the wages of all workmen. Any master paying more was fined three times the amount paid.

This law was disregarded and evaded by the workers, and they went so far as to combine to resent it. They subscribed considerable sums of money for the defense of serfs as well as themselves. So successful was this united action in securing benefits for the working classes that in 1363 an act was passed enjoining carters, ploughmen and farm servants generally, not to eat or drink excessively and prescribing the clothes they should wear. This law, like its predecessors, was disregarded and the material comforts of the workers steadily increased for a time.

In the early centuries guilds were established for religious purposes. Later they developed into craft guilds which, as the name implies, were organizations of craftsmen and mechanics, both employer and employee being eligible to its membership. The objects of these guilds were mutual support, mutual protection and mutual responsibility. They became very exclusive in regard to the admission of members. No serfs were permitted to join and all freemen who were proposed had to be duly elected.

The most noted of all the guilds of the middle ages was undoubtedly that of the masons. This brotherhood arose from the circumstances under which the traveling builders of the middle ages found themselves placed. They were brought together from distant homes to be employed for a considerable time on such great works as our mediaeval churches and cathedrals. Near the rising structure

on which they were engaged it was necessary that they should provide for themselves a common shed or tabernacle. This was the original Mason's lodge. Before all things, it was necessary that masons should be "free and accepted." The entrance into this guild, as indeed into all others, was surrounded with mysterious rites and ceremonies. From this guild originated the Order of Free Masons.

While the craft guild in its earlier days did much for the elevation of the workmen the very nature of the organization soon made it of little value to them. Composed as it was of masters, journeymen and apprentices alike, it differed from our modern trade unions in the fact that it was organized principally for the welfare of the masters while granting certain benefits to the journeymen. Therefore societies composed exclusively of journeymen sprang up and for a time thrived.

In the middle and latter part of the fourteenth century the condition of the working class rapidly improved in spite of the opposition of the governing class, which passed law after law against the toilers. So bitter was the protest against these laws that it resulted in the Peasants Revolt or Wat Tyler's Rebellion in June, 1381. The rebellion nearly succeeded, but the workmen were cajoled into quietude.

From this time forward for three centuries the history of the laboring class in England is a sad story. The governing class never forgave the working people for the rebellion and seized every opportunity of crushing them. It would require too much time to dwell on all laws passed during this period to subjugate the workmen, but an act passed during the reign of Edward VI is a fair illustration. This act ordained that if a man refused to work at statute prices, he was branded with the letter V (vagabond), and reduced to slavery for two years. If he attempted to escape from that condition he was branded with the letter S and became a slave for life, and if he still objected, he was hanged.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the capitalistic or employing class became a strong element in England and with it came an ever growing class of workmen depending on them. Then came the introduction of the steam engine and its consequent train of labor saving devices, entirely changing the aspect of society, and in the year 1760-1785 brought about industrial revolution that laid the foundation of modern trade unionism which is the product of modern industry.

With the dawn of this new era began renewed efforts on the part of working-

men to maintain organizations and the further efforts of governing and employing classes to prevent it. In the year 1800 a law was passed in England which rendered illegal the formation of trade organizations or the performance of any act for which they were created. The violators of this law were severely punished, nevertheless, the unions continued to grow. In 1819 the so-called "Six Acts" were passed, which suppressed public meetings, permitted magistrates to search for arms and placed an excessive tax on all publications owned by or friendly to labor organizations. After ten years' work on the part of the unions the law was repealed and in 1830 the National Association for the Protection of Labor was formed, being the first effort recorded of an attempt at centralization.

The repeal of the "Six Acts," while a great victory for organized labor did not give the unions much power, organizations were permitted for the purpose of "improving wages and reducing the hours of labor," but they could not hold property, not even for benevolent and charitable purposes. In the face of these obstacles the workmen fought on and were awarded in 1871 when the Trade Union Act was passed, making trade unions legal societies, and preventing the members from being liable to prosecution for conspiracy, and due protection given to the union funds. This act was practically a charter of liberty to the unions and under the freedom so given they have continued to flourish until today they are one of the most potent influences for good as well as one of the strongest institutions of England.

During this time while the foregoing was being enacted in England labor in the colonies in America was also becoming aware that organization was necessary for their protection. From the time of the landing of the Mayflower to the Revolution the average wages of mechanics was about 50 cents per day and the hours of labor from sun to sun.

Prior to the nineteenth century trades unionism could hardly be said to exist in the United States. There were in Boston and New York some small organizations of caulkers and other crafts whose turbulence and aggressive patriotism led to the Boston massacre in 1770, but not until about the year 1865 did the unions become an element of real power in the community. The first authentic instance of a trade union in America is that of the New York Society of Journeyman Shipwrights, which was incorporated April 3, 1803. During the eighteenth century there had existed a number of local clubs, such as the Caulkers' club in Boston, but it is believed that they were social or political in nature. There was a strike of sailors in New York in 1802, but no union among them is in evidence.

A union of House Carpenters of the City of New York was incorporated in 1806, and a printers' union known as the New York Typographical Society appears to have existed from almost the beginning of the nineteenth century, but was not incorporated until 1818. A similar society existed in Albany and declared a strike in 1821.

The Shipwrights and Caulkers of Boston formed an organization in 1822 and were incorporated in 1823 with the rights to have a common seal, protect their funds and assist unfortunate mechanics or their families.

The first attempt at centralization in America occurred in 1833 by the formation of the Central Trades Union of the City of New York.

In 1840 organized labor began to manifest itself in the political field and secured the order from President Van Buren reducing the hours of labor to ten per day on all governmental work.

In 1850 the Journeymen Printers formed the first National Trade Union in the United States, which subsequently became to be known as the International Typographical Union. The success of this union led to the formation of other national unions, and in 1854 the Hatters, 1858 the Iron and Steel Workers, under the name of the "Sons of Vulcan," and 1859 the Iron Molders of North America and in 1864 the Cigarmakers were formed.

The Civil War delayed to a great extent the formation of national and international unions, yet during the last year of that conflict many of the strongest national and international unions were organized.

Early in the year of 1866 the trades assemblies of New York city and Baltimore issued a call for a National Labor Congress, and in accordance with that appeal, one hundred delegates, representing sixty open and secret labor organizations of all kinds, and covering an area of territory extending from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, met in Baltimore, Md., on August 20. A number of the labor organizations there represented were merely local unions, but a great many were national and international bodies, such as ship carpenters, railroad men, miners, painters, window glass blowers, stone masons, marble cutters and iron molders.

At that convention committees were appointed to look into the expediency of introducing the eight-hour system, of taking political action, and forming a permanent national organization.

At this convention was born the National Labor Union.

Subsequent conventions of this body were held in Chicago, 1867; Pittsburgh, 1868; New York City, 1868; Chicago, 1869; Boston, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871,

and in Columbus, O., in 1872. It was at this last convention that the suicidal mistake was made of nominating a presidential ticket, for rapid disintegration at once ensued.

The Knights of Labor was founded on the ruins of a local union of tailors by Uriah Stevens, who reorganized a local and called it a local assembly of the Knights of Labor. Other assemblies sprang up in different cities in the United States, and the first general assembly of the Knights of Labor was held in January, 1870. The general plan of organization was along industrial lines. All local assemblies, no matter of what trade composed, owed allegiance direct to the general assembly. In other words national and international unions of the various trades and crafts were not recognized. The Knights of Labor increased in membership rapidly until 1885, when it had bership rapidly until 1856, when it had year it met in Richmond, Va., and the organization became divided on the subject of craft organization. At this session Terrence V. Powderly was elected General Master Workman, which office he held for many years at an annual salary of \$5,000. By becoming involved in religious and political controversies and internal disputes the K. of L. soon after began to deteriorate. It still maintains an organization, having a few assemblies scattered throughout the east. John W. Hayes is the present Grand Master Workman.

Shortly after the dissolution of the National Labor Union the great panic of 1873 swept over the country. Most of the unions were built on a basis of very low dues and had no beneficial feature that would hold the members together when trade questions failed to interest them, and consequently many local and national organizations went down in the crash. The distress of the winter of 1873-4, and the inability of organized labor to stem the reductions of wages that were taking place in every branch of industry, induced a number of leading trade unionists to call another "Industrial Congress" in Rochester, N. Y., for April 14, 1874, with the intention of returning to the old lines of the National Labor Union, avoiding politics, and of forming a federation of the trades and labor unions of the entire country. There was represented at this convention a secret organization, then known as the "Sovereigns of Industry," which was making great headway in the eastern and middle states, with a purpose of establishing co-operative stores and eliminating the "middle man" from commercial transactions. Another organization represented was that known as the "Industrial Brotherhood of the United States," also secret and somewhat of the character of the Knights of Labor.

In the convention there was a serious clash between the champions of these two bodies on the question of a permanent organization, some of the delegates desiring to form an order similar to the Industrial Brotherhood, and others favoring the Sovereigns of Industry plan. A platform was finally adopted, however, which was almost identical in every respect with the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor.

The movement to form a permanent industrial congress, nevertheless, seemed to end with that session of the convention, and no further efforts were made in that direction until a call for a national convention, to be held at Tyrone, Pa., in December, 1875, was issued by a secret organization, which was at that time a promising rival of the Knights of Labor, entitled the "Junior Sons of '76." The design of this gathering was to form a combination of all the scattered fragments of the labor movement. Delegates were in attendance from the "Junior Sons of '76," the Knights of Labor, the Grangers, open trade unions, and social democratic organizations, as they were called at that time. Their worthy designs did not materialize, however, but were dissipated in vain talk.

During the same period the Industrial Brotherhood, which was numerically weak, but extended through many sections of the country, was also attempting to outlive the Knights of Labor. Another order of a general and secret character had sprung up in the early part of 1877, known as the "International Labor Union," having branches in seventeen states. But little or nothing of national consequence was done by the trades and labor unions until 1878, when they everywhere began to reorganize, and, profiting by their previous failures, laid the foundations of local unions upon the basis of high dues, introducing various beneficial features, such as sick, funeral and disability benefits, and other financial provisions calculated to hold the members more firmly to the organization. These local bodies in turn combined and formed trades assemblies, trade councils, etc. In these central bodies Knights of Labor and trade unionists were both united.

Coming up, however, to the preliminary steps that led ultimately to the formation of the American Federation of Labor, a call was issued conjointly by the "Knights of Industry" and a society known as the "Amalgamated Labor Union—an offshoot of the Knights of Labor, composed of disaffected members of that order—for a convention to meet in Terre Haute, Ind., on August 2, 1881. The Amalgamated Labor Union had been organized in 1878, and was confined principally to Ohio and Indiana, while the Knights of Industry, with which it joined hands, was confined to Missouri and Illi-

nois. The Terre Haute convention had for its object the establishment of a new secret order to supplant the Knights of Labor, although, on the face of the call, its object was stated to be the establishment of a national labor congress. There was a large representation of delegates present from St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago and other western cities, but the only eastern city represented was Pittsburgh. The trades union delegates represented the largest constituency, but were less in number themselves than the delegates of the other societies. But by the exercise of tact and diplomacy, the trades union men, who were at that time also members of the Knights of Labor, successfully opposed the project of adding another new organization to the list of societies already in existence, and, for the time being, the friends of the proposed secret organizations were defeated.

A call was published, however, for a subsequent convention to be held in Pittsburgh on November 19, 1881, and this gathering proved to be the most important of its kind that had thus far been held. The call for that convention was remarkable. It read, in part:

"We have numberless trades unions, trades assemblies or councils, Knights of Labor, and various other local, national and international labor unions, all engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the condition of the working classes. But great as has been the work done by these bodies, there is vastly more that can be done by a combination of all these organizations in a federation of trades and labor unions."

In accordance with the spirit of that call, the convention was organized at the date designated, with John Jarrett, at that time president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in the chair. One hundred and seven delegates were present, representing 262,000 workingmen, and a permanent organization was effected styled the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada." Knights of Labor assemblies and trade unions were equally represented and it was thoroughly understood that the trades unionists should preserve their form of organization and the Knights of Labor should maintain theirs, and that the two should work hand in hand for the thorough amalgamation of the working classes under one of these two heads, and that they should use every legitimate means to offset any movement designed to create any fragments or divisions in the labor army.

The second convention of the Federation was held in Cleveland, O., on November 21, 1882, when Samuel Gompers was elected permanent president, and William H. Foster, subsequently of Philadelphia, permanent secretary. Fearing

that some disaster might overtake this organization, as had been the fate of its predecessors, a manifesto was issued to the subordinate unions, discountenancing political action, on the ground that the Federation had been organized as a purely industrial body. The manifesto set forth further, in admirable language:

"We favor this Federation because it is the most natural and assimilative form of bringing the trades and labor unions together. It preserves the industrial autonomy and distinctive character of each trade and labor union, and, without doing violence to their faith or traditions, blends them all in one harmonious whole—a 'federation of trades and labor unions.' Such a body looks to the organization of the working classes as workers, and not as 'soldiers' (in the present deprecatory sense) or politicians. It makes the qualities of a man as a worker the only test of fitness, and sets up no political or religious test of membership. It strives for the unification of all labor, not by straining at an enforced union of diverse thought and widely separated methods, not by prescribing a uniform plan of organizing or destroying existing organizations, but by preserving all that is integral or good in them and by widening their scope so that each, without destroying their individual character, may act together in all that concerns them. The open trades unions, national and international, can and ought to work side by side with the Knights of Labor, and this would be the case were it not for men either over-zealous or ambitious, who busy themselves in attempting the destruction of existing unions to serve their own whims and mad iconoclasm. This should cease and each should understand its proper place and work in that sphere, and if they desire to come under one hand or affiliate their affairs, then let all trades and labor societies, secret or public, be represented in the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions."

As will be observed from reading this manifesto, the friction between the Federation and Knights of Labor had already become serious and irritating. The next convention, that of 1883, was held in New York, on August 21, and Samuel Gompers was re-elected president and Frank K. Foster of Boston was chosen secretary.

Subsequent conventions were held in Chicago in 1884, Washington, 1885, and Columbus, 1886. At this convention the old Federation of Trades and Labor Unions were dissolved and the American Federation of Labor—the result of long thought, mature brains and arduous toll—was born to the world.

Time does not permit dwelling on the achievements of the American Federation of Labor. Suffice it to say that it is the

largest, most powerful and most successful institution of its kind that the world has ever seen. Having affiliated with it 118 national and international unions representing approximately 27,000 local unions with a joint membership of more than 2,000,000, 38 state branches, 3 department councils, 610 central bodies and 592 federal labor unions, it stands as a fitting monument to those labor heroes of the past who gave their all—aye, life itself—for the elevation of humanity.

---

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE E. C. MEETING, A. F. OF L., PUBLISHED IN THE MARCH ISSUE OF AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, JAN. 13.

The Electrical Workers' controversy was then taken up. President Gompers made a statement covering the present status of the case. After thorough consideration of the case, it was decided:

First, that the agreement reached at the Denver convention be enforced.

Second, that President Gompers be instructed to inform the representatives of the two factions of the Electrical Workers that if they do not agree on a bank in which to deposit funds within 24 hours and the suits at law discontinued, that the E. C. will recognize, as bona fide, the organization that complies with the Denver agreement, and will notify all central bodies and state bodies that such organization has been recognized by the A. F. of L.

The representatives of the two rival bodies were then requested to appear before the E. C. They did so.

\* \* \*

JANUARY 15.

President F. J. McNulty, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appeared and requested that a decision be rendered in their case.

It was decided, on motion, that in accordance with the decision rendered by the E. C. the organization represented by F. J. McNulty, as president, and Mr. Peter W. Collins, as secretary, be recognized as the bona fide organization of Electrical Workers; that the central bodies and state branches affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the organizers of the A. F. of L. be immediately notified of the action of the E. C., and requested to lend their assistance in keeping this international organization intact.

It was moved and adopted that at as early a date as possible the officers of the Building Trades Department be advised of the action of the E. C. in regard to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and their co-operation requested along the lines set forth in the E. C. decision.

## HOUSE BILL No. 228.

Introduced by Mr. H. W. Wilson March 3, 1909. Read by title, ordered printed and referred to Committee on Judicial Department and Practice, when appointed.

A bill for an act to amend Section 42 of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the practice in courts of chancery," approved March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That Section 42 of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the practice in courts of chancery," approved March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 42. When any bill is taken for confessed or upon hearing, the court may make such decree thereon as may be just, and may enforce such decree, either by sequestration of real and personal estate, by attachment against the person, by fine or imprisonment, or both, by causing possession of real and personal estate to be delivered to the party entitled thereto, or by ordering the demand of the complainant to be paid out of the effects or estate sequestered, or which are included in such decree; and by the exercise of such other powers as pertain to courts of chancery, and which may be necessary for the attainment of justice:

*Provided*, That whenever it shall be sought to enforce any such decree or decretal order by fine or imprisonment, or both, or by attachment as for contempt, or other contempt proceedings, either singly or otherwise, with wilful disobedience to, or defiance, obstruction or violation of such decree or order, by means of such acts, intents, conduct, designs, combination, confederation, conspiracy, publications, utterances or declarations, written or unwritten, imputed by such charge to such person, as would if committed constitute a crime or offense against the criminal laws of Illinois for which such person would be subject to prosecution under said laws, in accordance with the provisions thereof and entitled to all the safeguards therein provided; in every such case every such person so proceeded against for the enforcement of such decree or order by fine or imprisonment, or both, or by attachment or other proceedings as for contempt upon any charge of wilful disobedience to, or defiance, obstruction or violation of any such decree or order by means of such acts, intents, conduct, designs, combinations, confederation, conspiracy, publications or utterances, written or unwritten, imputed by such charge

to such person, as would if committed constitute a crime or criminal offense as aforesaid, shall be entitled, as of right, to have a trial by jury upon such charge against him, such trial to be conducted in all respects in the same due and regular course of law and procedure observable in trials by jury generally; and such person so charged, unless he expressly waives such trial by jury, *shall not be fined, imprisoned or held on attachment on account of said charge until found guilty thereof by the verdict of a jury, nor until judgment entered on such verdict imposing such fine, imprisonment or detention.*

Upon the trial or hearing of such charge so imputing crime or criminal offense as aforesaid, and so brought for the purpose of enforcing any such decree or order by attachment against the person, by fine or imprisonment, or both, the findings, recitals or adjudications of such decree or order shall not be admissible or admitted nor be taken or considered as any proof or evidence whatever that the person so charged wilfully disobeyed, defiled, obstructed or violated such decree or order; but, to justify a finding or verdict of guilty upon such charge, the evidence admitted must prove the guilt of the accused beyond all reasonable doubt, and the jury, if said charge be tried by jury, shall be so instructed by the court, if such instruction be requested by or on behalf of the person being tried upon said charge.

Sec. 2. All parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

### "DAMNED IF YOU DO. DAMNED IF YOU DON'T."

Thus, while we find one judge in one state declaring that our methods in the defense and preservation of the rights of collective action are illegal, we find judges of other states declaring same to be entirely legal and not interfering with "property rights." Thus are the decisions of the various State Supreme Courts at such variance with each other in their conclusions that it becomes a case of where union labor is "damned if you do and damned if you don't." Our choice between the two alternatives, since we are damned anyhow, is to be condemned for doing something, because our activity means at least better conditions of employment today and a higher civilization for the future generations before us. A civilization that will stand for and receive not only its share of nature's resources, but its proper share also of the results of its industry.—Bricklayer and Mason.

## EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

**P**ROF. COMMONS divides the history of trade unionism in America into five periods: 1. The formative period, reaching down to 1840 and including the ten-hour movement. 2. An organization period, uneventful but important, reaching through the Fourierite wave of Utopian socialism, to and including the serious times incident to the war of the rebellion. 3. A period from 1865 to 1878, notable for great organizing energy. 4. The period of labor disturbance and revolt against low wage oppression, including the rise of the Knights of Labor, and ending in the turbulent eight-hour struggle of 1886. 5. The present period, marking the rise and dominance of the American Federation of Labor, with a labor enrollment of our three million workers.

Labor organization in its beginnings in this country was outlaw. A master class dominance of government bruised it with an iron heel wherever it dared to raise its head. Toward the latter part of the eighteenth century, however, the wage-workers had begun to assert themselves in some trades favorable to formidable mass action. In fact, the first strike of wage workers, that of the printers of New York, took place in the memorable year of 1776. The strike was for better pay. And it was successful. In 1786 the printers of Philadelphia also had to mass together to resist a wage cut. New facts about the subsequent history of trade-unionism in this country are now accessible, thanks to the persistent investigation made by the American Bureau of Industrial Research.

Prior to 1827 the unions were secret. The ruling class did not freely concede the workers the right of organization. A union was a conspiracy. As early as 1806 there is record of a trial of journeymen for conspiracy—that of the members of the Cordwainers' Union, which had been in existence to a certain extent since 1792. The first strike of sailors occurred in New York in 1803.

The real beginning of trade unionism in the country is set down to the years inclusive between 1827 and 1837. Modern trade unionism began, we are told, as an industrial and political force, with the coming together of previously existing labor societies to form central bodies. This form of representative body brought the individually helpless societies into united strength, and they could thus openly face "hostile governments and employers." And the fact is pointed out that the term "trade unionism" meant a union of trades, not a union within a trade. The individual unions were called "socie-

ties." The first union, in the proper sense of the word, was the Mechanics' Union of Trade Societies of Philadelphia. It lasted a year and then turned to the ballot as a weapon. Thus it became the first labor party in this country. Through it was started the first labor paper, the "Mechanics' Free Press." The labor party spread to New York, Albany, Troy, Boston, and then disappeared in 1831, the older parties having borrowed its planks and captured its leaders! This sad experience of labor leaders turning upon their class led to the cry of "no politics in the union," which was afterwards so mischievously used. New York formed a General Trades Union in 1833, and the idea of organization spread to every city of any size, so that it claimed that in 1836 Philadelphia could show a larger proportion of the citizens organized than has been the case in this country since.

In 1834 the National Trades Union was formed and held three yearly conventions before it died. Labor papers of this period were the "Daily Man," published by the New York Union; the "Workingman's Advocate," and the "National Laborer."

The Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia had sprung from a strike of the carpenters for a ten-hour day. Their slogan, "6 to 6," meaning a ten-hour day, was finally taken up by the other parties, and with such success, we are told, that in 1830 the American politician had learned for the first time "how to split the labor vote." The labor party had included small tradesmen in its enrollment. There was a good deal of labor politics in those days, the alignment being the "productive classes" against the "aristocracy."

By 1835-36 an intolerable national situation had developed. Prices had gone skyward and wages did not rise to meet the added cost of livelihood. Strikes were innumerable, and the unions multiplied and became powerful, only to break down a few years later through over-organization. The first appearance of "jurisdictional disputes" was here witnessed.

But meanwhile ground had been gained. Juries stopped bringing in verdicts for conspiracy. The ten-hour day became customary. Free schools were established. Imprisonment for debt became unpopular.

In 1844 another activity of labor developed, due to the agitation of the Fourierite socialists, and a year later industrial congresses were held, in which men like Horace Greeley took part.

The high prices at about the time of the war of the rebellion again forced union activity. The Locomotive Engineers were organized in 1863, the Cigar-

makers in 1864, the Bricklayers and Masons in 1865, while numerous state federations, etc., were formed. In 1866, a National Labor Union, embracing them all, was in existence, and held conventions till 1872. Under it the first eight-hour agitation was begun. This led to the successful efforts of Wendell Phillips, who founded the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor, the forerunner of the present labor bureaus. The national union was also in touch with the Marx International, and sent delegates. At about this time the Knights of St. Crispin was formed, but was short lived, owing to its opposition to the development of machinery.

The later history of the labor movement

is too well known to need repetition here. The wonderful rise of the Knights of Labor, the growth of the American Federation of Labor, until it now represents three millions of workmen; the rise of the Social-Democratic movement to represent labor on the political field, the gradual growth toward the industrial form of association, the final success of the eight-hour struggle in many trades, all this is no news to the readers of a labor paper. Capitalism is reaching the zenith of its sway and labor from now on is to play more and more of a part in the affairs of men. Before it lie fields unconquered, yet sure to fall before its banners of humanity and economic justice as time goes on.—Frederick Heath in "Solidarity."

## THE SECOND NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

The second National Peace Congress will be held in Chicago, Monday-Wednesday, May 3-5, 1909.

The first National Peace Congress was held in New York in 1907, just on the eve of the assembling of the second Hague Conference, and contributed largely to the success of that important assembly at which forty-four nations were represented.

The coming Congress will be similar to the New York Congress. Its great object will be the strengthening of public sentiment for international arbitration and the consideration of the next steps to be taken toward the realization of universal peace. Speakers of world-wide reputation have been invited, including government officials in our own land as well as prominent officials of Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, China, South America and other countries. Special legal, educational, religious, industrial and commercial sessions have been arranged, and it is expected that, as in New York, the attendance will mount up into the thousands.

A Universal Peace Congress was held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1893. While the peace gathering was somewhat overshadowed by the great exhibition, nevertheless, the addresses and papers presented were a distinct contribution to the literature of the peace movement. In six short years after the Chicago Peace Congress, its recommendation as to a Congress and High Court of Nations began to be worked out into actualities by the first Hague Conference in 1899. It is believed that a National Peace Congress in Chicago, the metropolis of the west, will contribute not a little to the progress of the world.

The principle of arbitration has triumphed. Within a century more than 260 important controversies between na-

tions have been settled by this pacific means. At the second Hague Conference, two years ago, 35 powers, representing 1,285,272,000 inhabitants voted for general obligatory arbitration; four powers, representing 55,562,000 inhabitants, refrained from voting; while only five powers, representing 167,436,000 inhabitants, voted against it. Thus has the civilized world by the vote of the official representatives of nearly nine-tenths of its population declared itself in favor of obligatory arbitration as a substitute for war. After the magnificent efforts for substitution of an official international court for international trial by battle, we may rejoice that arbitration has commended itself to the world as reasonable and practicable. More than eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration have been concluded between the nations in pairs within the last five years, our own country being a party to twenty-four of them.

The question now comes. "What Next?" Two years before the assembling of the third Hague Conference in 1915, a statement will be drawn up by the several governments concerning the questions which will come up for discussion at the third session of what has come to be virtually a periodic Congress of Nations. One of the objects of the Chicago Peace Congress will be to consider what subjects should be taken up by the third Hague Conference. A generous portion of the program is to be devoted to considering next steps. History is making so rapidly towards international co-operation that it is difficult to keep ahead of prose facts.

A new era is opening. Business men, educators and labor leaders alike feel that we are not spending our national revenues to the best advantage. It is altogether possible that coming historians may date a new chapter in the world's



annals from the present quarter century. Coming at this strategic moment, supported by the new economic and moral sentiment of today, the Chicago Peace Congress will undoubtedly go down into history as epoch-marking, if not, indeed, epoch-making.

A most cordial invitation is hereby extended to societies and organizations of all kinds, including peace and arbitration societies, state and city governments, bar associations, chambers of commerce, colleges, law schools, learned societies, clubs, labor organizations, etc., etc., to send official delegates to this second National Peace Congress.

Individuals who are in sympathy with the movement are urged to attend as members of the Congress.

Kindly send names of all those who will attend, whether as representatives or as individuals, to the secretary of the Congress at as early a date as possible.

Detailed information concerning reception of delegates, hotels, program, etc., will be furnished on application to Royal L. Melendy, Secretary of Second National Peace Congress, 174 Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29, 1909.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,  
Springfield, Ill.

DEAR SIR: A most cordial invitation is hereby extended to your organization to be represented by five or more delegates in the second National Peace Congress, which will be held in Chicago, May 3-5, 1909. We also take pleasure in tendering a personal invitation for you to be present either as an individual member of the Congress or in representative capacity.

The peace movement recognizes in organized labor a most potent ally. It is the worker who fights the battles and pays the taxes of war. Where militarism is dominant, industrial democracy is retarded. So often has labor uttered its voice against the waste and wickedness of militarism, that many peace workers believe that when once the working people realize their strength and come into the full enjoyment of their proper rights, war and competitive arming will cease and the peace problem be solved.

The present is a strategic time to protest against the burdensome costliness of armaments. Our nation spends over sixty per cent of its revenues for war purposes. During the single month of January of this year, the deficit of the national treasury amounted to \$15,000,000. The deficit for the current fiscal year will doubtless aggregate \$135,000,000, which is just about the amount of naval appropriations this year. In Great Britain, Germany, France and other nations, similar conditions exist.

As in previous Peace Congresses we are planning to give recognition to labor as a peace force by placing some of the official representatives of this great movement on the program of the coming Peace Congress. We ask your assistance that together we may sound a mighty and commanding note which shall summon the nations to a new policy, to a policy that shall no longer violate the principles of true economics and ethics.

Thanking you for your efficient and hearty co-operation in the past, assuring you that we shall gladly welcome to the Peace Congress any and all of your members who may be able to be present, and earnestly hoping that the attendance may be worthy of the great labor movement and worthy of the great cause of peace which brings us together, we remain,

Yours very truly,

ROYAL L. MELENDY,  
Secretary of the Congress.

Approved by:

CHARLES W. YOUNG,  
Chairman.

JOHN MANGAN,  
TIMOTHY CRUCE,

Committee on Peace Congress Appointed  
by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

#### PENSION SYSTEM IN OPERATION.

Superannuated printers received their first pay under the new pension law of the Typographical Union on Saturday, Aug. 29. The assessments which went into effect March 1, 1908, have accumulated until there is more money in the fund than was required to meet the first pension requirements.

Superannuated members of the Typographical Union, over sixty years of age, who have held continuous membership for at least twenty years, are entitled to said pension, which at present amounts to sixteen dollars per month; but will in all probability be increased, as the pension fund is accumulating faster than is necessary to meet requirements.

#### RESOLVE.

To keep my health!  
To do my work!  
To live!  
To see to it I grow and gain and give!  
Never to look behind me for an hour!  
To wait in weakness, and walk in power;  
But always fronting onward to the light,  
Always and always fronting toward the right.  
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide  
astray—  
On, with what strength I have!  
Back to the way!

Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

## ON THE SQUARE.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

PRINCIPLE plays an important part in every man's career. In every condition of life, and in every position from the highest to the lowest, principle is the cornerstone of character. All harmony of business relations is based on the mutual confidence inspired by unquestioned probity. Business integrity means a square deal, and should not be a barrier to success.

Human experience, however, has bred suspicion and distrust, for, unfortunately, high principle does not always characterize business methods.

In these days of stress and strain, of false standards, of pride and the abnormal tendency of social life to live beyond our means; to strive after making a thousand dollar appearance on a hundred-dollar income, the temptation is great to doubt the existence of old-fashioned honesty.

Current events indicate climax. A commercial, industrial and religious unrest is upon the people like a consuming fever, pressing on to a crisis in economic conditions.

The new century is over-reaching itself in progressive activity, and life is at high pressure. Dealing on the square is not obsolete, yet a financial policy of cunning selfishness and graft has become the fashion and in a measure justifies the universal lack of confidence.

With corruption rather than sincerity ruling the business world, the cloud of suspicion hangs over all; so many are bad that the good are forced to be on the defensive.

The atmosphere is vibrant with unexpressed anxiety. A kind of reckless expectancy increases the general nervous tension.

The commercial and industrial elements are, perhaps, the most important aggressive forces, representing the oppressor and the oppressed. While "coming events cast their shadows before," the busy world is moving on in its accustomed way, every profession and every craft occupied with its own affairs. But each line of activity has a direct and personal interest in some other branch of industry, and is therefore indirectly interested in all, so the time must come when all will be more or less involved in economic controversy.

Capital and labor cannot act harmoniously without a square deal. To deal on the square, power must not be overbearing.

We are told that, "When bad men combine, good men should associate." The day of combine and association—the day of organization is here.

Though most important to the interests of the laboring masses, the industrial depression of the past year had its effect on other lines of activity as well. The politician is busy with political issues; the financier's attention is given to finance; the preacher is studying theology; the farmer, agriculture; the doctor, disease and remedy; the lawyer, how to win his case; the trades, each craft after its own affairs, are busy in self culture. Each with his own mental equipment and appropriate tools, has a share in the structure of a nation. From the president of the U. S. to the superintendent of public works and the man driving the garbage wagon, each individual doing his own work, has a proportionate and personal interest in the universal prosperity, and in good government.

We are called a Christian nation, yet we are said to be now in the most reckless era of lawlessness in the history of civilized America. We reason from cause to effect. Reasoning thus, we cannot deal justly in condemning effect without investigating the cause.

As a Christian nation, our laws are based on equity, justice and Christian principle. The oath of office implies indiscriminate and impartial judgment for all. Over every department of law—even above the President and Congress, the Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of justice. Why, then, has an era of lawlessness come upon us?

It would be disloyal as well as unbecoming in citizens unfamiliar with government methods to criticize judicial decisions, but such comment would be useless because the alleged era of lawlessness tells its own story.

A wholesome respect for law and order is necessary in all forms of government, but if the law forfeits the respect that should be its due, the natural result would be disorder and disloyalty.

No human institution is infallible. All are subject to mistakes, for "To err is human." Even among the Lord's chosen disciples there skulked a Judas bent on mischief; then, it is not impossible that self-interest, class prejudice or personal spite may sometimes cause sentences to be passed that are a travesty on justice!

While pondering the growing evil of lawlessness, public attention has been drawn to the recent court decisions that have roused bitter protest throughout the industrial world. Those interested in studying cause and effect may find food for thought in tracing the obvious connection.

But we sigh in vain for the power of maintaining the constitutional liberty we are supposed to enjoy.

## BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY.

### Injunction Modified—Portentous Decisions and Opinions—Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS in the American Federationist.

On March 11 the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered a decision upon the appeal of the American Federation of Labor et al. against the temporary injunction which Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had issued December 18, 1907, upon the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Company; made permanent by Justice Clabaugh.

The decision greatly modifies the original injunction. It eliminates the prohibition of free press and free speech as to printing or discussing *anything* in relation to the Buck's Stove and Range Company or discussion of the injunction itself. It, however, still restrains freedom of the press in that it forbids the publication of the "Buck's Stove and Range Company" on the "We Don't Patronize" list and enjoins the boycott. This decision of the Court of Appeals and the accompanying opinions form a most important addition to the history of judicial action in relation to labor.

Justices Robb and Van Orsdel concur in the decision, though giving widely different opinions, and Chief Justice Shepard dissents.

The reasoning of Chief Justice Shepard, who dissents from Justices Robb and Van Orsdel, shows that study of modern industrial conditions which is so often lacking on the part of the judiciary. His argument on free press and free speech is a veritable classic and will live for all time, and though the minority opinion in this case, yet we believe its reasoning will at no distant day become the ruling of the courts on the issues involved.

On account of the fundamental issues of free press and free speech, which were involved in the original injunction, we preferred to stand upon the unconstitutionality of the injunction rather than obscure this great issue by going into the details of the original trouble with the Buck's Stove and Range Company and the manner in which the boycott was carried on.

Justice Van Orsdel in defining a legal boycott says:

"Again, we do not assume that it will be contended that a citizen has not perfect freedom to deal with whom he

pleases, and withhold his patronage for any reason that he may deem proper, whether the reason be one originating in his own conscience, or through the advice of a neighbor, or through the reading of an article in a paper. Neither would it be unlawful for such citizen to advise another not to deal with a person with whom he has concluded not to continue his patronage. If this advice may extend to one, it may to a hundred; and the thing done will not be actionable so long as it is an expression of honest opinion and not slanderous, however much the intercourse between this citizen and his neighbor may operate to injure the person against whom the advice is directed.

"No one doubts, I think, the right of the members of the American Federation of Labor to refuse to patronize employers whom it regards as unfair to labor. It may procure and keep a list of such employers not only for the use of its members, but as notice to their friends that the employers whose names appear therein are regarded as unfair to labor. This list may not only be procured and kept available for the members of the association and its friends, but it may be published in a newspaper or series of papers. To this extent they are within their constitutional rights, at least, where a court of equity can not intervene."

Note what Justice Van Orsdel says further of the boycott:

"I conceive it to be the privilege of one man, or a number of men, to individually conclude not to patronize a certain person or corporation. It is also the right of these men to agree together, and to advise others, not to extend such patronage. That advice may be given by direct communication or through the medium of the press, so long as it is neither in the nature of coercion or a threat. As long as the actions of this combination of individuals are lawful, to this point it is not clear how they can become unlawful because of their subsequent acts directed against the same person or corporation. To this point, there is no conspiracy—no boycott. The word 'boycott' is here used as referring to what is usually understood as 'the secondary boycott;' and when used in this opinion, it is intended to be applied exclusively in that sense. It is, therefore, only when the combination becomes a conspiracy to

injure by threats and coercion the property rights of another, that the power of the courts can be invoked. This point must be passed before the unlawful and unwarranted acts which the courts will punish and restrain are committed."

The absolute fact is that this point never was passed in the boycott of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

The union men and their friends expressed their intention not to buy Buck's stoves and ranges because that firm refused to grant its employes the equitable conditions and hours which the unions could obtain from other firms in similar lines of business.

Union men notified local dealers that they did not intend to buy any more Buck's stoves and ranges. Also stated that they would transfer their patronage to firms which did not carry the unfair stoves.

Never anywhere in the history of this boycott is there the slightest record of the union men or their friends attempting to "coerce" third parties against their will to quit buying the Buck's stoves and ranges.

Under Justice Van Orsdel's definition of the boycott we state most truthfully, earnestly and sincerely that at no time has any action of the unions exceeded what he lays down as perfectly legal.

A notice from the union men to the retail dealer that there was a boycott on the Buck's stoves and ranges was the only means of reaching the article as it came in contact with the retail purchaser. To notify the firm itself would accomplish no purpose, since it already knew the fact and had every reason to hide it from the retail dealers, and thus keep them in ignorance that organized labor and its friends would no longer buy the stoves.

\* \* \* \* \*

The sum of labor's offending seems to be that it has been too open and frank in its dealings. It could have ceased its patronage with precisely the same effect which has obtained and have left not the slightest evidence of how the result was accomplished. Its desire to save the retail dealer from the embarrassment of innocently loading up with boycotted stoves seems to have reacted as an evidence of "conspiracy" and "coercion" to ruin the dealer's trade. Just the opposite effect was sought by the friendly warnings, but as yet none of our judges seem to understand this phase of the case.

\* \* \* \* \*

Justice Shepard reviews the provisions of the original injunction which forbade the printing or distribution through the mails of the American Federationist if it contained any reference to the boycott and also prohibited any oral mention of the relations of the Buck's Stove and

Range Company's affairs to labor, not only by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, but by any agent or attorney. On the general character of the original injunction he says:

"The sustaining of such a decree by a court of equity would violate the constitutional rights of the citizen.

"It would mark the beginning of the era of judicial tyranny by the branch of the government charged with the duty of protecting the citizen in his constitutional and legal rights.

"The clause in the constitution guaranteeing free speech and a free press was placed there to prevent a repetition of the abuses that had grown up in the monarchies of Europe, government censorship of the press.

"It is folly to assert that this provision of the constitution is a mere inhibition on Congress from passing any law abridging the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press.

"It forbids government censorship in all forms, and it would be difficult to conceive of a more effective method of establishing a government censorship than through the writ of injunction.

"For the violation of its commands, the contemnor can be dealt with in the most summary manner—tried, adjudged and sentenced by the judge whose order has been disobeyed.

"The right of the citizen to express his opinions in the way of just criticism, either orally or through the press, is a privilege that can not be abridged.

"This right is as essential to his liberty as the right to choose his calling. It may not be assailed even by the courts. The right is equally sacred whether exercised individually or in conjunction with others."

\* \* \* \* \*

Referring to the right to publish Justice Shepard says, in paragraph 3 of his opinion, in regard to publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in the "We Don't Patronize List:"

"Assuming that the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in the 'We Don't Patronize' column of the American Federationist was a step in the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have further business relations with that company, I can not agree that the publication can be restrained for that reason. Regardless of its character or purpose, the publication is protected from restraint, in my opinion, by the first amendment of the constitution which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press."

\* \* \* \* \*

Justice Shepard even says:

"So long, therefore, as the members of the Federation of Labor contented them-

selves with refusing to purchase the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, from it or from others, their combination was not illegal."

\* \* \* \* \*

If the notice of withdrawal of patronage is held to be unlawful coercion, we answer that such notice is not essential. Henceforth, in the observance of a boycott, the union men and their sympathizers, it appears, have only to withdraw their patronage and say nothing about it to the merchant and they will be exercising their right strictly within the decision just rendered.

\* \* \* \* \*

This modified injunction more than hints that while the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company is enjoined in the "We Don't Patronize List," yet the use of that list itself is not enjoined, and the opinions seem to be that the American Federationist would not, under any circumstances, be denied the privileges of printing and mailing. So one wonders what would be done if we were to print the firm on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and then use our admitted right to distribute the publication. Could we be adjudged in contempt in the face of these decisions? An interesting question, surely.

\* \* \* \* \*

The decision does not clearly uphold the right to boycott even in accordance with its own logic.

But in view of the false premises and fallacious reasoning by which the courts for years have been extending the abuse of the injunction writ and by which a whole false superstructure of decisions have been reared, it is perhaps too much to expect that the Court of Appeals in one decision would recognize and define the full legal rights of the workers and thus overturn the consistently illogical and unjust line of injunction labor decisions for the past twenty years, but progress has been made. The workers will continue their struggle for justice in the use of the injunction writ until Congress and the courts fully recognize and safeguard those rights from all possible abuse.

\* \* \* \* \*

With the legal right to strike recognized by the courts and the power to strike unquestioned, we find those organizations of workers which are best organized and equipped to strike, successfully, have very few strikes. The trade agreement and mediation and voluntary arbitration have largely replaced the strike. The right and the power to strike have compelled fairer consideration, and hence better conditions at the hands of otherwise hostile and inconsiderate employers.

So with the boycott, cleared of wrongful charges and misapprehension and recognized as a lawful right, we will find its use diminishing. It will be a power held in reserve and used only when no other remedy seems adequate.

## CENSUS PRINTING AND THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

**B**ELOW is the speech of Hon. G. M. Hitchcock, representative in Congress from the Second district of Nebraska, in reply to the onslaught of Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, upon the union employes of the government printing office when the census printing bill was being considered by the House of Representatives. Mr. Hitchcock has been an employer of union labor for more than twenty years, and is a man who has always been very fair in his dealings with his employes, is the owner and editor of one of the most influential daily newspapers of the west, and his speech is an eloquent rebuke to the Iowa Congressman. Said Mr. Hitchcock:

"Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this amendment because it has not been shown that any substantial saving to the government can be made by putting out this particular public printing in private shops. Even those gentlemen who advocate the adoption of this amendment do so with the declaration that it is only

proposed to use the amendment as a club over the public printer to compel him to adjust the charge for printing to satisfy the head of the census bureau. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this is a 'tempest in a teapot.' The prices paid by the public printer for labor, which so outrages the feelings of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn), are substantially the same prices as are paid for printing and to printers by the newspapers in the large cities of the country. Moreover, those are prices fixed by law and cannot be reduced at the behest of the director of the census, even if the public printer were disposed to do so. Then, too, Mr. Speaker, the increase in the charge made by the public printer against the various departments as represented here on the floor today is not an actual increase to the government, but simply means the taking of money out from one governmental pocket and putting it into another governmental pocket. It is nothing but an increase in the esti-

mate made by the public printer himself of what his bureau should be paid by other government offices.

"The charge against various departments made by the public printer is nothing but an estimate. Change your public printer and you change your estimate. The gentleman has admitted himself that one public printer increased the estimate 50 per cent, but that increase, while it counted against one particular department or all departments, counted as much in favor of the public printer, so that the government lost nothing; taxes were not increased, expenditures were not increased. There was simply a change in bookkeeping. What was added to the cost of printing in the various departments was deducted from the deficit in the office of the public printer.

"The appropriations are increased for everything, but what is added in the various departments for printing appears in the public printer's office as increased earnings. One reason why appropriations are increased in this particular case is because the price of paper has been advanced on an average of about 25 per cent; at least that is the advance to private consumers.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer for a moment to the speech made by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn), who takes this occasion to make an assault on union labor as though union labor were responsible for all the extravagances of the government or for the extravagances in the office of the public printer.

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa cannot set back the clock of progress. Union labor has come, and come to stay. While union labor may have been guilty of some mistakes, and undoubtedly has been; guilty of some wrongs, and undoubtedly has been; union labor has brought a benefit to the working classes of this country immeasurably beyond and above all detriment that it has brought in its wake. (Applause.) Union labor has established itself wherever civilization has been established, and in establishing itself has raised the condition of those who labor and their standard of living. It has been in this country, Mr. Speaker, the only salvation of the working classes in facing the tremendous increase in the cost of living brought upon them by the tariff, the trusts, and other conditions which it has had to confront. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, it seems to me undoubtedly out of place for a member to make an attack on union labor in a discussion which involves simply the question of whether the government printer shall be allowed to do his work or whether it shall be done outside. If the government printer, a creature of the government, a creature of Congress, an appointee of the president, does not do

his work in the proper way, let him be controlled. If his estimates do not conform to reason or if his policy does not satisfy other departments, let the administration regulate him. It is an error to assert that the public printer's office is a closed shop. It is open to all the world, and to any man taking and passing the examination, and the compensation of the printers is fixed not by the men themselves, not by the union, but by law." (Applause.)—Trade Unionist.

#### GOMPERS AS A PLEADER.

By KENNETH C. BEATON, in Seattle Star.

If you have ever seen Sam Gompers you don't know the sort of man that he is. I saw him last June in the Auditorium Annex, in Chicago, pleading with the resolutions committee of the national Republican convention for what he believed to be the rights of the workingmen of the United States.

I had pictured him as something of the ordinary agitator. I knew him only through the press and the magazines, and, like thousands of others throughout the country, I found myself impelled to take him not altogether seriously.

But the man I saw in Chicago was a different kind of man. No lawyer ever pleaded more eloquently or logically for a client than did Gompers for his clients—the workingmen. It was a forlorn hope he was pleading in that richly furnished room, in which the committee met—every interest opposed to union labor was represented on the committee.

Fifty-seven of them there were, and only one, the Wisconsin representative, brought up in the LaFollette school, seemed interested at all in what the short, stout man, who had the floor, was saying.

But forlorn hope, or assured victory—it made no difference to Gompers. Every ounce of him went into his words. As earnestly as it is possible for a man to express himself, the labor leader threw argument after argument up against that stone wall. Brilliant lawyers, hired by manufacturers' organizations, questioned him, members of the committee questioned him, and all the time he answered straight from the shoulder and without a moment's hesitation.

He won nothing in Chicago, but he convinced every man on that Cannonized committee that he was sincere. I met him afterward, during the last days of the convention, and talked with him and learned to know him. A deep student and thinker, a pleader of extraordinary ability, and giving all of his strength and his talents to the cause in which he has enlisted, Samuel Gompers is, in my opinion, one of the greatest men in the United States today.

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' ADDRESS AT CIVIC FEDERATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—By the manner in which the President—our honored President of the Civic Federation—introduced me to you, there might be left some impression upon the mind of some one that Mr. Taft is going to be less the President of Samuel Gompers than of any other man. Well, he won't be. I am sure that Mr. Taft has the satisfaction of having differed from me. I want to state just as clearly that I have had the honor of differing from him. The differences have been fought out upon our American plan, and the decision has been reached, and every law-abiding, liberty-loving American citizen yields obedience to the decision rendered. When the matter shall present itself in the field of legislation or administration, I entertain the hope that I may have as my joint contestants for a mental discussion the President-elect, Mr. Taft, and the President of the Civic Federation, Mr. Low. After all, it is one in which we are vitally interested. I would not enter into a contest in which I did not honestly believe. At this meeting—meetings of this character around the festive board—surely we are not looking for points of disagreement and to their discussion. We are here to try, if we can, to find points of contact, points of agreement, and I shall leave any controversial matter for a more appropriate time.

I just want to add this one thought, or rather this one expression, in connection with this particular feature—to say that every sincere American hopes, from the bottom of his heart, that the administration of Mr. Taft may be pre-eminently successful and conduce to the welfare of the people of our common country. And he may rest assured that every effort that the men of organized labor can make to help toward the attainment of that purpose will be cordially and promptly given. If we shall happen to disagree, we shall endeavor to contest our respective grounds in such way that at last the best may be accomplished.

My friend and colleague, Mr. John Mitchell, stole my thunder. Happily we are not, or rather fortunate for him that we are not—stopping at the same hotel, otherwise I might suspect him of having stolen my manuscript, which, by the way, I did not possess. We think largely on parallel lines, and I am really gratified at having heard him present the thought, which is a reminder of a statement made by both him and myself at our last banquet a year ago, which, when uttered, I am sure—I am sure—was not so very cordially received.

But I want to say a word or two upon a feature of constructive, economic, industrial legislation. I sometimes am in doubt whether, after all, there must not occur a readjustment of our ideas in regard to the jurisdiction of our state governments and their relations to the federal government in dealing with industrial legislation. Last March a gentleman participating in the conference at the White House, when the subject of the conservation of our national resources was discussed, made use of a phrase which has become quite famous, and was quoted a little more than a week ago by no less a gentleman than the honored guest of the evening, Mr. Taft, at the Belasco Theatre, when in presenting the question as to where, between the jurisdiction of our state governments and the jurisdiction of our federal government—to use another quotation—"the malefactors escape." And I want to use the illustration that in the "twilight zone" of federal and state jurisdiction it is most difficult to have constructive legislation enforced that shall deal with the industrial affairs of our working people. My experience in appearing before the committees of state legislatures—to urge reformatory or constructive legislation in the interest of the workers—has been to be told that after all this industry or commerce is interstate rather than intra-state, and hence jurisdiction of the federal government applies, and then in appearing before the committees of Congress upon exactly the same proposition, to be told that these are matters that are not conceded by the states, and hence are under the state jurisdiction, and between the two it is a case of the shuttlecock between the battledoors.

I would not want any man or any woman here to imagine for a moment that I am a federalist, in the popular conception of that term. I am wedded to no one thing that stands in the way as an obstacle to the progress of our people. Surely, I am not in favor of the concentration of power so recently urged, not even in so good a man as Mr. Taft. May I suggest this one thought, and I shall be done? After all, we realize that upon our material welfare much of our progress will depend, but let us not, I pray, devote our entire thought to material things to the exclusion of fundamental principles. May we not take a retrospective view and take some of the lessons taught by the seers, the forefathers and the patriarchs of the early days of our Republic? May it not be well for us to consider also

some of the phases involving the fundamental principles of human justice—the liberty of the people of our country?

I shall not now attempt to dwell upon or discuss the thought that I have in mind, resting content by the mere statement of it. Yesterday, in the meeting of the Civic Federation, I took the opportunity, in a rather more fairly comprehensive manner, of presenting the thought that I have upon that subject, and I also, in the report which I had the honor to submit to the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in November, presented it in fuller terms and in greater detail. If there be any here who are sufficiently interested in trying to fathom the enigma which I have presented tonight, if they will communicate with me I will send them in print the views I entertain upon this subject.

Now, just this word in regard to the Civic Federation itself. Yesterday I said that I was perhaps the oldest member of the Civic Federation present. I did one gentleman an injustice in that statement, though unintentionally. I refer to the genius of the National Civic Federation, Mr. Ralph M. Easley. I have tried

to give him much of what I could to advance the object and the purpose of the Civic Federation.

I have been brought up to have a rather high conception of Americanism, of American ideals, and of American fair play—to fight your battle fair and square, and then, even for a time, but honestly and faithfully, yielding and abiding by the results.

On the rostrum of the National Civic Federation men strongly differ quite frequently, but after a full discussion, though we may not convert each other, we entertain respect for each other and each other's judgment and character. We yield nothing in our Civic Federation other than what our own judgment dictates. It is a magnificent institution, and, as has been well said, could not be duplicated in any other country on earth. It is an honor to be a member; it is an honor to participate in these proceedings; it is an honor to be selected as one to assist our chief, the President of the National Civic Federation, in the effort to make the highest purpose and object a success, and with that hope and that thought, I thank you for your attention to what I have had to say.

## SPEECH OF JOHN MITCHELL AT THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

### A GOOD COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.

MR. MITCHELL.—When the members of the National Civic Federation and their guests assembled in this hall one year ago the country was in the throes of a financial and industrial panic. In a brief address delivered on that occasion the suggestion was made, and afterward elucidated and emphasized by Mr. Gompers, that a resumption of normal activity would not be accelerated by wage reductions or industrial disturbances. Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of that suggestion, as is evidenced by the fact that we are emerging from the shadow which hung over us at that time.

The experience of the past year seems to indicate that the old theory of wage reductions being a panacea for industrial depressions has given way to the more advanced and eminently more human idea that the evils and hardships of an industrial recession can best be cured, or their effects minimized, by maintaining, so far as possible, the purchasing and consuming power of the people. However, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the soundness of this philosophy, the forces of labor and capital are to be congratulated upon their pa-

tience and forbearance during this trying period.

It is a matter of general comment that we are recovering our industrial and financial equilibrium more speedily and more rationally than we have after any of the great panics preceding the one through which we have just passed.

And in connection with this subject it may not be amiss to emphasize the oft repeated statement that there is no fundamental antagonism between labor and capital. Capital is, in large measure, the product of labor, and there can be, or at least there should be, no conflict between him who creates and the thing he creates. In the final analysis the problem is in the distribution of wealth; there always has been, and possibly there always will be, a difference of opinion as to the equitable distribution of wealth. But I am optimistic enough to believe that as time goes on the men of both labor and capital will, to a greater and greater extent, adjust their relations amicably and honorably, and without recourse to the strike or lockout, and the thought has been revolving itself in my mind all through this evening that such gatherings as this must make for a better relationship between the forces of labor and capital.



After all, this is a pretty good country in which to live; other countries may have adopted some measures in the interest of labor which are more advantageous than those existing in our own country, but the problem is more difficult here, because of our complex civilization. I have an abiding faith in the humanity and in the business sagacity of the American workman and the American employer, and I am confident that a basis of harmonious co-operation will be established between them. This assemblage to-night, while in some respects a social affair, is nevertheless indicative of that broad spirit of democracy which permeates our American atmosphere, and, while immediate results may not be discernible, such gatherings as this must, in the end, make for a wider view, a broader tolerance, and a closer sympathy between

these indispensable elements in the development of our national destiny.

As Mr. Low, the chairman, has said, I have given up my duties in other fields to devote my time to the work of the National Civic Federation. In severing my official connection with the organization of my trade it was with the hope that in this field I might be helpful in straightening out some of the difficulties between workmen and employers. But, my friends, unless time demonstrates that I can be of real usefulness in reconciling some of the differences between labor and capital, I shall go back to the trade whence I came. I do not believe that there is an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital; I believe that if workmen and capitalists will strive earnestly and conscientiously they can solve this problem.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AMERICAN FEDERATION AND THE HATTERS' UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1909.

*To All Organized Labor and Friends—  
GREETING:*

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has done and proposes to do all in its power to help the thousands of men and women engaged in the great defensive contest in the Hatters' trade to victory. Owing to the hostile action of the Hat Manufacturers' Association, there are less than 1,000 men and women employed under union conditions. They have assessed themselves twenty-five per cent of their earnings, but it can not be expected that they can support fully forty thousand men, women and children. The hosts of labor and our friends must come to the rescue and help defeat the attempt of rapacious and tyrannical employers to subjugate and break the spirit of the workers and force them down into a condition of serfdom.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has just been formed in Washington. It unanimously adopted the following declaration and appeal:

Ten thousand Hatters and five thousand Hat Trimmers have been on strike the past twelve weeks. There are, therefore, forty thousand men, women and children involved. The Hatters have been and are made the target of the concentrated attack not only of the Hat manufacturers but of the Van Cleave National Association of Manufacturers. In the first instance the suits at law brought against the United Hatters of North America for \$340,000.00, and now

the conspiracy and attack upon their union label. The plain purpose of the attack of the Hat Manufacturers upon the Hatters' union label is of greater significance than appears upon the surface. It not only aims to destroy the union label, to establish the open shop, but the non-union shop with reduced wages, longer hours, and the imposition of intolerable conditions in its wake.

We, the representatives of international unions issuing union labels, in convention assembled, recognize the attack of the Hat manufacturers' organization as not only an attack upon the organized effort of the Hatters, but as a blow aimed at the very heart of the organized labor movement of our country. The Hatters are therefore engaged in a bitter contest against a conspiracy of conscienceless, rapacious employers.

We recognize the struggling Hatters in this contest as the vanguard in the battle waged against the rights and interest, not only of themselves but of all the toiling masses. Therefore, quite apart from our natural and fraternal sympathy with the Hatters in their great contest, their cause, their success, must of necessity be the cause, the success, the impulse, the purpose, and the aspirations for an American standard of life for the workers of our country, and that it is the bounden duty of every worker, organized or unorganized, the duty of all liberty-loving people who hope to maintain the standard of character, the independence, and self-respect of the toilers of our country, to render every possible assistance that greed, chicanery and tyranny may be thwarted, and the sturdy

character of America's yeomanry maintained. We therefore urgently request:

First. That every wage earner, organized and unorganized, contribute the sum of 10 cents on Saturday, April 17;

Second. That if an honorable adjustment is not reached on or before Saturday, May 15, another voluntary contribution of 10 cents be made, and that a similar contribution of 10 cents be made on the Saturday nearest the middle of each succeeding month so long as the contest shall continue;

Third. That we urge upon sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans the contribution of food products.

Fourth. That the organized workers pay these voluntary 10-cent contributions to the secretaries of their respective local organizations;

Fifth. That the secretaries in turn transmit the amounts to the secretary of the United Hatters of North America, Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.;

Sixth. That we urge all international unions who can do so, to contribute immediately from their funds to the support of the Hatters in anticipation of the contributions of their respective memberships, and in that event local unions of such internationals are urged to send their contributions to their respective international unions;

Seventh. That the officers of international unions be urged to issue special appeals to their respective locals with a view of enlisting the sympathetic and prompt co-operation in carrying out the purpose of this appeal;

Eighth. That all friends and sympathizers contributing moneys or food products direct them to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.;

Ninth. That all city central bodies be urged to aid in carrying into its fullest effect the purpose of this appeal and to select committees to secure contributions of funds and food products;

Tenth. We recommend to the struggling Hatters that the payment of stipulated sums as strike benefits be suspended during this contest, and that instead food store houses be established in the centres where the men, women and children are located, and that funds and food be furnished to the families of the struggling Hatters in proportion to their families' necessities.

To the men and women of labor, to all our people, we appeal to their sympathy, their judgment, and their patriotism to see to it that the Hatters and their families may be provided with at least such essentials of food, in order that their rights, their interests, their character, and their lives may be maintained, and that hunger shall not be the successful lash of the greedy employer to force the workers into abject submission.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor heartily adopts this appeal and urges upon all national, international and local unions, central bodies, as well as friends and sympathizers, to promptly and enthusiastically enter into the duty of contributing to the struggling Hatters support and thereby make the Hatters' victory an assured fact.

Send all contributions of funds or food to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y., and notify the President of the American Federation of Labor thereof.

Yours sincerely, urgently and fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

James Duncan, 1st Vice Pres.

John Mitchell, 2d Vice Pres.

James O'Connell, 3d Vice Pres.

Max Morris, 4th Vice Pres.

D. A. Hayes, 5th Vice Pres.

Wm. D. Huber, 6th Vice Pres.

Jos. F. Valentine, 7th Vice Pres.

John R. Alpine, 8th Vice Pres.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

#### AS WE JOURNEY.

BY MRS. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

On this terrestrial planet placed

Without our own consent,

We need not question nature's law

Or the All Wise intent;

We may be sure a meaning lies

Above all mortal ken,

A reason for our being here—

Our going, how and when.

Then, as perforce we journey on

Through dust and sun and rain,

Whate'er this life may offer us

Of pleasure or of pain,

The best philosophy would teach

A practice of the good,

The gentleness of sympathy—

A kindly brotherhood.

We only know that we are here,

And know that all must die—

'Tis ours to play the part assigned

Nor question reasons why;

If life's road leads to heights sublime,

Or o'er the level plain,

With courage true for ups and downs

We'll toil and not complain.

Then as we journey toward the West

"We pass but once this way"—

If to our fellow travelers

We may do good each day—

If it be granted us to serve

As neighbor, helper, friend,

We'll go rejoicing on our way

Unto the journey's end.

## REVIEW OF LABOR SITUATION.

**"Trade Agreement will Become a Recognized and Established Process Through Which Industrial Peace will be Maintained in this Country."**

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

**W**HAT is the future of American labor? What is the ideal condition of the American Workman? When shall we reach this era?

I have been asked to say something in answer to these questions. They are not hard to answer. But to fulfill them in the ideal way is quite another matter.

Briefly, let me say, the ideal future of American labor concerns the ideal future of the average workman. He has before his eyes a certain definite social and industrial status. He wants to reach it.

The American workman wants an eight-hour day. He wants a half holiday on Saturday. He wants a Sunday of rest and recreation. He wants a home. He wants comfortable surroundings. He wants an income sufficient to clothe his family and feed them. He wants to educate his children. And aside from that he wants an income which, with reasonable frugality, will be enough to provide for maintaining him in sickness and old age.

That is the ideal of every average workman. When every average workman—I am not speaking of workmen whose natural talents will raise them much higher than this—has reached this status, then we shall have industrial contentment, and not before.

Laboring men in this country have always been divided in political opinion. Nevertheless there is this modification—the sentiment is crystallizing that remedial legislation should be enacted either for the protection of the American workman or for his relief from some of the statutes as interpreted by the courts.

It would not be at all surprising to find in the future elections that the American workmen are acting in greater concert than they have done heretofore.

For instance, the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which was originally intended to prevent combinations in restraint of trade, to prevent combinations among producers of the necessities of life, to prevent monopolies in the products of labor, has now been interpreted by the courts as against the labor unions.

This is indicated by the decision in the case of *Lowe against the United Hatters of North America*. In this decision the labor organization has been declared a combination in restraint of trade. This

decision, if applied to all labor organizations, would so hamper them in their perfectly proper functions as to destroy their usefulness in a very large measure.

Then again, when the extension of the use of the writ of injunction is denied in labor disputes, whereby the workmen are refused actions which are of themselves legal and constitutional, it makes it imperative that there be some legal limitation upon the courts in the exercise of their equity powers.

These two demands—relief from the abuse of the injunction and exemption for the action of the Sherman Anti-Trust act—are absolutely essential to the rational development of a trade union movement. And these two issues are today doing more to cement the interests of the workmen of America into one solid body than any other political question.

If the wage earners divide their power they will have little to do with the control of political parties. And what would not their power be if they voted as a unit?

While the right to vote is of the greatest possible importance, the control of the political machines by workmen is in a large degree what is necessary. Unfortunately they do not control.

We have allowed men to make a business of controlling political parties. They are exercising that very important political function to our detriment. It seems to me that there are many important indications that workmen who desire the best possible government in the future will take larger interest in the control of the parties of which they are members. This will brighten the future outlook for labor in America. They can then take a hand in the disclosures of political plots. And they can determine whether or not they will continue with their present political affiliations.

The best thing for labor in the future will be to have more workmen elected to legislative positions.

The American workman, for instance, is more interested in the laws relating to child labor than he is concerned with a big navy. He doesn't care whether the United States adds two or four battle-ships a year to the navy. As a whole the American workmen are opposed to a large standing army. The large army is an unnecessary expense and has no real use.

On the question of a larger navy there might be a real difference of opinion. The abstract proposition is that we are opposed to other nations with large navies, and so we must have one. This is the opinion of many workmen.

On the other hand, the question of a raise of wage is a vital one. As a general proposition, in all mechanical pursuits wages have not been raised. True, wages have been raised in instances, but as a general rule employment conditions are not voluntarily improved by employers. Yet wages have been raised and conditions of employment have been improved. Why? Because of the efforts of organized wage-earners.

This is no reflection at all upon employers that they have not taken the initiative in these movements for the increase of wages among employees. As a matter of fact a considerate and humane employer, who desires to establish more humane conditions of employment, is deterred from so doing because of the attitude of inconsiderate and reactionary employers.

In a competitive industry as, for example, the newspaper publishers, one employer cannot pay higher wages than another. If he does so he will be at a disadvantage in competition with less considerate employers. Often the best employer is forced to maintain the same conditions as the worst employer in the same industry, or sacrifice his business.

Under these circumstances the trade union with its uniform wage scale serves not only the interests of men who labor by requiring the inconsiderate and grasping employer to pay as high a wage as is demanded from the best employer, but it also protects the interests of the good employer.

Labor unions in the United States, despite the opposition of open foes or professing friends, will go forward to a greater degree in the future than they have in the past. The men who labor are going to take a stronger interest in labor unions than ever they have before. My best judgment is that the time will come when all the skilled and unskilled laboring men of the United States will be enrolled as members of their own trades unions.

On the other hand, I firmly believe, with equal sincerity, that the employers of each industrial division will be organized in employers' associations. The purpose of these employers' associations will be to establish and maintain trade relations with their assisting workmen.

Then the trade agreement which now exists in many industries as, for instance, the newspaper industry, will become a recognized and established process through which industrial peace and industrial righteousness will be maintained in this country.

American workmen are not inconsiderate of the interests of their employers. The whole future, the prosperity of America depends as much upon the workman as a consumer as on the workman as a producer. Too many employers in America believe that our future depends upon production at a cost sufficiently low to enable them to market their products abroad. Yet the best market in the world for us is at home. This market will be increased or decreased just as the purchasing power of the average American workman is increased or decreased.

Take the man who is working at a wage that enables him only to purchase the absolute necessities of life. He adds less to the wealth of the country than the man who is able to provide himself with the reasonable comforts of life.

Add 25 cents a day to the wages of all the workingmen of America and you will give us more riches than the Astors or the Vanderbilts possess!

Give the American workman the power to buy pictures, music, books and you add to the wealth of the nation.

High wages are necessary to the development of American industrial life in the future; and not only to that, but to our social and educational life. The greater the consumption of the comforts of life—not the luxuries—the higher the standard of the American man, and by that I mean the American workman.

#### WOULD THEY HAVE SURRENDERED.

Abraham Lincoln stood for every element of human justice. His life was a protest against wrong, and it was his determination to achieve equality of every citizen before the law. During and up to the time of his emancipation proclamation, slaves were the property of their owners and masters. Their owners had just as much property right in them as does the Buck's Stove and Range Company in the stoves manufactured in its plant. Supposing a court had issued an injunction enjoining Abraham Lincoln, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, their confederates, their agents, attorneys, etc., from interfering with the property rights in the masters' slaves, is it imaginable that Lincoln and his co-workers would have surrendered their right to free speech, would have surrendered their right to freely discuss in the press the principles involved in the abolition of human slavery? Does any one imagine that the fact that there would be a diminution or a total loss in the property of the slave owners would have induced Lincoln, the Tribune, the Emancipator, to refrain from giving utterance in both speech and in print to the sentiments that welled from his heart or the thoughts that seethed in his brain? He would have said, "Go to, with your injunctions."—Federationist.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## Chicago No. 9.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local No. 9:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth your beloved husband and our brother.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 9, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply deplore your loss, and extend to you and your family our sincere sympathy in your sad bereavement, and pray that God will give you strength and comfort to bear the affliction; we also commend you to Him who doeth all things well.

Yours in sympathy,

J. H. LYONS,  
S. THOMPSON,  
T. FINNELL,  
Committee.

## Chicago No. 9.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 7, 1909.

Mr. Martin J. Healy.

Dear Sir and Brother—Kindly inform me as to the attitude of your D. C. toward the McNulty or Reid factions. Which faction is most favored in your district? Also give me some reasons for the stand you have taken.

I want to use this information at the meeting of No. 5 on April 15, so will thank you for an early reply.

Fraternally yours,

T. A. CONNELLY.

Chicago, April 9, 1909.

Mr. T. A. Connelly, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother—Yours of the 7th inst. at hand, and in reply to question wish to say that all locals in District Council No. 8, Second District, are paying P. T. to Peter W. Collins. This council consists of the following locals: No. 9, linemen; 134, wiremen; 49, trimmers; 282, mixed; 376, shopmen, 381, fixture hangers, and 506, mixed, with a membership of about four thousand.

In reply to question as to reasons for such action, I wish to state that we consider the Reid faction a dual organization, as the convention held in St. Louis was an illegal one, no referendum vote being held on calling same.

We wish to go on record as stating that the decision rendered by Samuel

Gompers and Executive Board of A. F. of L., after hearing both sides of question, is satisfactory to D. C. No. 8.

Hoping this information is satisfactory, I am

Yours fraternally,  
MARTIN J. HEALY,  
P. D. C.

## Denver No. 68.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Owing to the trouble now existing between the various unions of the building trades and the Building Trades Council of this city, we desire to notify all members of the I. B. E. W. to stay away from Denver until further notice. Fearing that some brothers may be misled by the newspaper reports, or by the energies of our enemies, we take this method of informing you of present conditions.

W. H. HOLLOWAY,  
W. A. J. GUSCOTT,  
ED. H. COBB,

Committee.

Denver, Col., March 18, 1909.

Please post in hall and oblige.

## Rochester No. 86.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In the February issue of J. J. Reid's journal there appears a letter from Local 44, our sister local, which we are sorry to say is connected with the dual organization. The writer of the letter tries to throw discredit on 86 for the stand which we have taken in our trouble, so we will try, through the columns of your paper, to let the members of the I. B. E. W. know why we have decided to stand by the old office. The first reason is because we think that they are in the right; second, because in Rochester an inside wireman must carry a building trades card and we could not do so if we affiliated with the seceders; again, the Central Trades and Labor Council will not recognize the new organization, which was shown when they refused our sister local's per capita tax. The writer was present on the night when Bro. Collins and J. J. Reid debated the subject before Local 86 and Collins answered all questions and in a manner clear to all present regarding the affairs at the General Offices.

In his letter he (Read) states that we are holding up our per capita. Through

the Business Agent's action our per capita is paid to date and our Business Agent does not decide the affairs of 86.

Regarding his statement that we are keeping line men in our local, we have one line man and we could not in justice to the man let him transfer to an organization that is not recognized by the labor movement in the United States.

He criticizes the Central Trades and Labor Council. Is he infallible and is his local on such a high plane that they can afford to judge others? We sincerely hope that they are, but we are afraid they are not. He states that Organizer Stuart Reid would not adjust the case. We will state that Reid was called to Boston before he could settle the difficulty.

He says that Collins could not earn \$100 a month at the business. I don't think that Collins will ever have to do manual labor, from what I have seen and heard of him.

He says: "*We heard G. P. Reid and Ex-G. S. Collins debate on the 8th before 86 from 2 p. m. to 3:30 a. m., and G. P. Reid trapped him in lie after lie.*" We also heard the debate, and will state that he did not trap Collins in any lie. Collins answered every question clearly and satisfactorily. The writer states that Local 284 is not in existence. We will state that 284 is alive and has about 30 members. He states in his article that the new Electrical Worker is a dandy. I have at hand a copy of each, and the legitimate Worker is by far the best of the two.

The officers of Local 86 for the ensuing term are: President, Ed Keefe; Vice-President, Bro. D. Moran; Financial Secretary, Harry Walls; Recording Secretary, Harry Barnett; Business Agent, Frank Glen.

Local 86 sends its best wishes to Bros. Herb. Boehme, Harry Wishart and Bob Forbes, who we think are in New York, and Bro. Lee Starks in Buffalo, wishing Bro. Starks success in his new venture. I will close.

JOHN T. KENEALY,  
Press Secretary.

Local 86, Rochester, N. Y.

#### Kansas City No. 124.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

After a long strike we have signed up several contractors for a 50-cent scale and a closed shop—something that was never before known in the history of Kansas City. But we still have several unfair firms and some of our members are still "looking for an office," so would you please notify the Brotherhood through the WORKER that we are taking advantage of the 90 day clause?

With best wishes for our cause, I remain,  
Sincerely,

CHAS. D. CALKINS,  
President L. U. No. 124.

#### Chicago No. 134.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As there is every indication of a lock-out here April 1 on account of our demand for new scale of wages and better conditions, the advisory board has instructed me to request you to notify the different locals through the WORKER that Local No. 134 will not accept any traveling cars after April 1 in accordance with Article 14, Sec. 8, of the constitution.

The Contractors' Association has notified us that they are going to give us a fight, but as they only employ about 50 per cent of our men, we feel confident of winning out with very little effort.

Thanking you in advance for notification, I remain

Fraternally,  
R. A. SHEILDS,  
Financial Secretary.

#### San Francisco No. 151.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we are in a new month, I will again write our journal and try and tell what is going on in San Francisco. We are still getting members, and I think in a few months we will be where we were before we lost our charter in 1907. We presented our wage agreement to the Bell Telephone, and I am sorry to say we did not get an increase in wages. Of course we asked for \$4 a day for linemen, etc., but they only considered the old scale of \$3.50 for eight hours. The Home Telephone pays \$4, and we would like to have the same with the Bell, but I want to impress on our brothers the only way to make the Bell pay the scale is to stick together. I know if the Bell boys would stick we would get the money. Every day there is someone trying to join our local that never carried a card in the east, but when they show in this city they must have a card.

A question I think that every brother should get interested in is that of having a "question and letter section" in our journal, and when you get a piece of hard electrical trouble write a letter to THE WORKER, and let all the boys figure how you cleared it. And then it is a good idea to have a press agent in every local, and then he can have a letter out every month, and all the locals can know what is doing.

Well, as I am no journalist, I will close. With an honest union, success to every member, and to our officers of our noble brotherhood. I am,  
Fraternally,  
JAMES A. HIMMEL.

#### Ashland No. 255.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I did not get a write-up for the March WORKER, I will try and get a few words in for the April journal.

Work has been on the bum all winter, and it is hard to tell if there will be anything doing this summer from the latest reports.

Well, No. 255 is getting ready to pull off another dance and the way things look it is going to be one of the best pulled off in Ashland for many moons. The arrangement committee in charge of Bro. A. Robinson are E. T. Byers, F. S. Tanner, John Hawley and S. J. Talaska.

Bro. John Welton was over from Bayfield and paid us a visit. That is more than some of our local boys do and they have a better show than outsiders.

We are going to change our meeting place in the near future, and as soon as that happens I will let you know.

We got Mose Cohen in our Local, and he is good company. His nickname is Lewis Latermonille. In other words, the Little Brick.

Excuse my short letter, but after the ball I will do better.

Hoping to see this in our journal, with best wishes from 255, I remain

Yours fraternally,

S. J. TALAKSA.

Press Secretary.

#### Schenectady No. 267.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Please acknowledge congratulations for yourself and Grand President McNulty for your grand and glorious victory over a lot of disrupters.

From Local 267.

B. A. CAWLEY,  
Recording Secretary.

#### Chicago No. 381.

The following resolutions were adopted at a special meeting of L. U. 381, held Friday, April 2:

"WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, O. A. Lawson; therefore be it

"Resolved, That, although we will miss him as a kind and generous friend and a faithful brother, yet we bow in submission to the divine command. Thy will be done. Be it further

"Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Also be it

"Resolved, That the charter of our union be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy to our official journal.

"Signed:

"THOMAS O'NEIL.

"C. M. HALL,

"S. J. FAY.

"A. HENDRICKSON.

"Committee."

#### Pasadena No. 418.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I have just received the March WORKER, which reminds me that another letter should be written for the magazine. I desire to correct two mistakes. Our Financial Secretary is Chas. Hosbach and our Foreman is J. W. Claudin.

Since writing the letter giving the names of our officers, Bro. Geo. Corrin resigned his office as President, and Bro. Rogers was elected and properly installed.

Bro. John White, our delegate to the Pacific Coast District Council convention, having returned home, was with us last meeting night and gave us a complete report of his work at the convention. No. 418 is very proud of Bro. White and his work.

Quite a number of our members are out of employment on account of "nothing doing."

Yours fraternally, C. DWIGHT BILLS.

#### San Bernardino No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been such a long while since we have had our local mentioned in the WORKER, I thought I would try and let the brothers know that we are alive and still in the ring.

We manage to take in a stray wire fixer once in a while and if all signs don't fail we will probably have a few more cards deposited here in the near future. as the Home Telephone Company has started on their underground and of course that will require a few more linemen.

On the 9th of March No. 477 gave a ball and everybody had a fine time. The program consisted of 15 dances and four extras, so you see everybody had about all the dancing they wanted.

The different unions in San Bernardino, Redlands, Colton and Riverside are organizing a trades council and when that gets to working good we look for better times. that is in the ranks of the union men, because that will make more men join the different unions and will put the different unions closer together. We all hope it will prove a great success.

There is not much work around here now, as the Pacific Telephone Company have just about completed their underground and what little rebuilding they had to do.

Well, brothers, I will ring off for this time, wishing the best of luck to the I. W. E. W.

Fraternally yours,

T. R. SHEETS.

#### Regina No. 572.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am instructed by L. U. No. 572 to state that we were very pleased to hear

that you and G. P. McNulty have been sustained by the American Federation of Labor. We are very small as yet and don't amount to much, but we have received every courtesy from our Grand Officers for which this L. U. wishes me to express our thanks. We were not able to speak either way during the dispute, but we have to thank the opposing faction for enough literature to light our meeting room fire during the winter months.

Wishing you and our Grand Officers every success and that the dispute will soon be settled and forgotten, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. LAMBERTON.

Fin. Sec. L. U. 572.

### Minneapolis No. 597.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

March is nearly gone and the linemen's feet have commenced to itch.

Local No. 597 granted a withdrawal card to one with the itch in his feet. Bro. Andy Newgard is the man. He quit the business to go farming and every man in No. 597 wishes him luck in his new venture. Bro. Newgard asked in his letter of resignation to the local that he would meet us at the revolution, and I know he will, and if you happen to go to Detroit, Minn., and hear any light-haired gent trying to hire a man that can talk Swede to a cow and can water chickens, milk pigs, he will also have to know billy goat eggs when he sees them. that man will be Andy Newgard, and you

can't do better if you are looking for a job, as he runs a strictly union shop.

Ex-Brother Malone got out of the hospital all right and is back to Montgomery in his saloon and am glad to report him doing well.

Well, bad things are beginning to happen; that is, the traveling cards from the dual bunch, but we don't mail any T. C. to ex-Brother Murphy, and they also (the T. C.) look most too pale for us to use the seal. They use the hand that is open; that means that they will take your money and you won't get anything in return for it. I don't see any sparks flying from the hand that means that the brother that puts his money in that hand is placing it in a dark place and will have no way of knowing where it has gone. So, brother, when you pay your money be sure that your P. C. is sent to Petr W. Collins, the only G. S. of the I. B. E. W.

As we do not recognize any other officers at this time and we won't until their successors are duly elected, I wish to state at this time that my previous letter in its entirety was directed at the dual officers. Those men that made an agreement at Denver last fall and broke it at the first opportunity, they had to do so. Brothers, do you want to trust them? I do not. A good idea, brothers, think of the coming convention and get your delegate ready so he will know what he is going to do when he gets there.

With best wishes to all loyal I. B. E. W. men, I am fraternally,

Doc, Press Secretary.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter Fee, for each member.....	\$1 00
Seal .....	3 50
Rolled Gold Charms.....	2 00
Solid Gold Emblematic Buttons, ea..	1 00
Heavy Rolled Gold Emblematic Buttons, each .....	50
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair...	2 00
Rolled Gold Cuff Buttons, per pair..	1 50
Constitutions, per 100.....	5 00
Membership Cards, per 100.....	1 00
Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen.....	50
Application Blanks, per 100.....	50
Extra Rituals, each.....	25
Working Cards, per 100.....	50
Official Letter Paper, per 100.....	50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	50
Official Notice of Arrears, per 100..	50
F. S. Report Blanks, per dozen....	50
Set of Books, including Receipts, Warrants, etc.....	5 00

ELECTRICAL WORKER subscription, per year .....	1 00
Treasurer's Account Book.....	50
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
Warrant Book for R. S.....	25
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 200 pages .....	1 50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages .....	2 50
Minute Book for R. S.....	75
Day Book .....	50
Roll Call Book.....	50

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address PETER W. COLLINS, G. S.



April 9, 1919

# Directory of Local Unions.

**NOTICE.--Secretaries whose Names Do Not Appear in this List should Forward the same Without Delay.**

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed.           | (e) Cranemen.         |
| (b) Linemen.         | (f) Cable Splicers.   |
| (c) Inside Men.      | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers.        | (h) Shopmen.          |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. |                       |

(c) No. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday at 411 5th street, 3rd floor. President, H. E. Kennedy; Financial Secretary, J. P. Kerrigan, 2302 Wylie avenue; Recording Secretary, Wm. A. Hillgrove, 162 37th street.

(c) No. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets B. T. Temple, 218 Guerrero street. President, G. M. Fisk; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 218 Guerrero street; Recording Secretary, Phillip Conway; Treasurer, Wm. H. Urmy.

(b) No. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets Saturdays at 253 W. Harrison street. President S. M. Neff, 2067 Wilcox avenue; Financial Secretary, John W. Yount, 2001 W. Congress street; Recording Secretary, Louis Lasen, 875 No. California avenue; Treasurer, A. H. Premo, 2618 Erie street, Austin.

(a) No. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Meets every Friday at 605 North Main street. President, C. L. Edington, Box, 70; Financial Secretary, Edw. Jackson, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. J. Moore, Box 70.

(a) No. 19, ATCHISON, KANS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, 7:30 p. m., at Trades and Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial streets. President, Jno. McKivitt, 419 Gillespie street; Financial Secretary, W. H. Coleman, 1035 Laramie street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Hughes, care St. Ry. Co.; Treasurer, Wm. Wagner, 716 Riley.

(b) No. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, Wm. H. Gerow, 425 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, Thos. E. McCoy, 183 India street, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, Wheaton M. Shearman, 539 Dean street, Brooklyn.

(a) No. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Federation Hall, Wabasha street. President, N. Conoryea, 116 Cook street; Financial Secretary, Gus Brissman, 280 Charles street; Recording Secretary, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell avenue.

(g) No. 30, BOSTON, MASS.—Financial Secretary, W. E. Maynard, 66 Myrtle street.

(a) No. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.—Financial Secretary, Earl F. Moore, 2 Smithfield street.

(a) No. 34, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets every Monday in Trades Assembly Hall, 123 S. Adams street. President, R. W. Marlatt, 306 Green street; Financial Secretary, R. L. Baker, 635 Haungs avenue; Recording Secretary, F. W. Mattlin, P. O. Box 849; Treasurer, J. W. Conger, 1714 Howett street.

(a) No. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday in Pythian Castle Hall, 9th and I streets. President, G. C. Scott, 1521 5th street; Financial Secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 20th street; Recording Secretary, C. W. Samuelson, 2614 H street; Treasurer, Phil Holland, 614 13th street.

(c) No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 7 West Mohawk street. President, W. E. Mary, 504 Hickory street; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 250 Monroe street; Treasurer, Wm. Baetz, 86 Riley street.

(d) No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 106 Randolph street. President, Jas. B. Walsh, 3002 Wabash avenue; Financial Secretary, John C. Jensen, 5840 Shields avenue; Recording Secretary, C. Cornell, 764 Lincoln avenue; Treasurer, M. J. Bresney, 945 N. California avenue.

(c) No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Monday night at 236 Washington street. President, Charles P. Taylor, 147 Chadwick avenue; Financial Secretary, Edmond L. Beatty, 304 S. 9th street; Recording Secretary, Wm. R. Banks, 75 Court street; Treasurer, Earnest Ruger, 261 Bank street.

(a) No. 53, HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets first and third Mondays at 506 Market street. President, Hyden W. Dull, 1623 Regina street; Financial Secretary, James F. Carr, 322 Strawberry street; Recording Secretary, J. E. Adams, 1351 North street; Treasurer, R. E. Blyer, 247 North street.

(a) No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday night, Main street. Financial Secretary, Ernest Blinco, 1904 Whitney avenue; Recording Secretary, Wm. Irwin.

(c) No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Temple, 540 Maple avenue. President, M. B. Davidson, 855 W. 42nd street; Financial Secretary, Earl M. Templeton, 1116 E. 10th street; Recording Secretary, J. E. March, 910 N. Soto street; Treasurer, G. A. Lovett, 535 Wall street.

(a) No. 63, WARREN, PA.—Meets first and third Monday of each month in Bartenders' rooms, Pennsylvania avenue. President, E. P. Phelps, Warren, Pa.; Financial Secretary, August A. Keller, 102 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, S. C. Keller, Warren, Pa.; Treasurer, R. E. Gray, Warren, Pa.

(b) No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.—Meets every Friday night in Carpenters' Hall, W. Granite. President, J. M. Bateman, 1922 Utah avenue; Financial Secretary, W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box No. 846; Recording Secretary, L. Maher, 936 California avenue; Treasurer, Carl Hansen, 810 Dakota street.

(c) No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Monday night at 40 King Building, Lawrence street. President, Wm. A. J. Guscott, Box 614; Financial Secretary, J. C. Fisher, Box 614; Recording Secretary, Jas. C. Fisher; Treasurer, C. A. Nickerson, Box 614.

(c) No. 76, TACOMA, WASH.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday each month in Junior Block, South 11th and A streets. President, J. E. Davies, 3718 S. M street; Financial Secretary, C. O. Nelson, 1202 S. 19th street; Recording Secretary, H. Fjelstad, 824 S. A street; Treasurer, Emery Jones, 621 S. Pine street.

(a) No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets every Wednesday night in Odd Fellows Hall, 206 Church street. President, J. H. Burnette, Box 232; Financial Secretary, F. J. Gates, Jr., Box 232; Recording Secretary, F. W. Sharp, Box 232.

(h) No. 85, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Friday of each month in E. W. Hall, 246 State street. President, T. J. Cleary, 38 Moyston street; Financial Secretary, E. L. Jandro, 309 Craig street.

(c) No. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—President, Harry Pearce, 320 Jay street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Walls, 64 Elizabeth street; Recording Secretary, H. F. Barnett.

(a) No. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Labor Hall, 609 Main street. President, W. J. Nelson, 416 Joplin street; Financial Secretary, L. C. Stiles, P. O. Box 385; Recording Secretary, R. A. Farnham, 416 Joplin street; Treasurer, Chas. Nelson, Box 385.

(a) No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets every Monday night at 419 Main street. President, George H. Miller, 6 Willard Terrace; Financial Secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street; Recording Secretary, D. G. Monahan, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Tuesday night. Financial Secretary, E. B. Coleman, 2631 S. Mole street.

(a) No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets in Hatchell's Hall, Bay street. Financial Secretary, E. J. McDonnell, 318 Bridge street.

(c) No. 102, PATTERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Lyceum, 357 Van Houten street. President, F. H. Hopper, Willard Park; Financial Secretary, A. Bennett, 789 E. 19th street; Recording Secretary, R. Sigler, 242 Straight street; Treasurer, W. H. Cross, 161 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 987 Wash street. President, A. B. Johnson, 874 E. 2nd street, South Boston; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 415 E. 5th street, South Boston; Recording Secretary, James T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park avenue, Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth street, Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday night at 995 Washington street. President, James Guilfoyle, 39 Bartlett street, Roxbury; Financial Secretary, E. B. Connors, 995 Washington street; Recording Secretary, W. D. McKay, 231 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass; Treasurer, Dan McDonald, 8 Howe street, Dorchester, Mass.

(a) No. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday night. President, J. A. Arnold, 1304 Florida avenue; Financial Secretary, D. D. Manny, P. O. Box 662; Recording Secretary, Ed. D. Fitzgerald, 2717 N. Morgan street.

(a) No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first Monday in each month at 644 State street. President, J. J. Kinsella, City Hotel; Financial Secretary, P. McElhone, 122 State street; Recording Secretary, Ye Lawson, General Delivery; Treasurer, J. J. Cleary, 358 Summit avenue.

(c) No. 116, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 540 Maple street. President, W. H. McDonald, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 328; Financial Secretary, L. C. Hanna, 540 Maple avenue; Recording Secretary, M. F. Langeron, 920 Agatha street; Treasurer, E. Powelson, 2436 Wabash avenue.

(a) No. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursday in each month in Trades Council Hall, Douglas avenue. President, Chas. Monroe, 151 Orchard street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Adams, 15 N. Gifford street; Recording Secretary, J. W. Stevenson, 827 N. Spring street; Treasurer, T. H. Bryson, 174 Villa street.

(c) No. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust street. President, C. D. Calkins, 1501 E. 10th street; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, 1112 Locust street; Recording Secretary, F. H. Goldsmith, 412 E. 12th street; Treasurer, H. C. Marshall, 36 N. 12th street.

No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Financial Secretary, Thos. M. Kelly, 809 E. 17th street.

(c) No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets first and last Tuesday in the month in Guiffa Building, Main street. President, E. P. Byrnes, Larchmont, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Frank Dolan, 22 Walnut street; Recording Secretary, John Hughes, 131 Union avenue; Treasurer, O. R. Burr, 359 Huguenot street.

(c) No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at 275 LaSalle street. President, E. A. Woodart, 275 LaSalle street, room 215; Financial

Secretary, R. A. Shields, 275 LaSalle street, room 215; Recording Secretary, P. F. Sullivan, 275 LaSalle street, room 215; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 275 LaSalle street, room 215.

(a) No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturday night each month in Moline Hall, South 3rd street. President, Geo. Kinder, 900 S. 5th street; Financial Secretary, Theo. Strauss, 526 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, F. W. Pitman, 227 Main street; Treasurer, Theo. Strauss, 529 N. 9th street.

(a) No. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 246 State street. President, James St. Clair, 46 Fuller street; Financial Secretary, J. B. Welch, 902 Duane avenue; Treasurer, Grove Armin, 896 Emmette street.

(c) No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday 8 p. m. in Peabody Building, Market street. President, S. W. Morris, 412 N. Wabash street; Financial Secretary, W. E. Manges, 112 Labell street; Recording Secretary, J. J. Yost, 43 Marshall street; Treasurer, H. E. Kraenter, 69 Indiana avenue.

(a) No. 147, ANDERSON, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in Carpenters Hall, 1127 Meridian street. President, Ola Kendall, care D. & M. Telephone Co.; Financial Secretary, E. H. Ferroll, 1723 Main street.

(a) No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday each month in Trades Assembly Hall, Fox street. President, Nick Wilmes, 510 Clame street; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Railroad street; Recording Secretary, A. L. Brayton, room 7, Hobbs Block; Treasurer, R. J. Gilmore, 357 Talma street.

(b) No. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night at 395 Franklin street. President, F. A. Monaghan; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Himmel, 222 Haight street; Recording Secretary, A. R. Blue, 666 Valencia street; Treasurer, C. C. Holmes, 184 6th street.

(a) No. 158, GREEN BAY, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday each month at 225 Washington street. President, Thomas Gleason, 1121 Pine street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Johnson, R. R. No. 2; Recording Secretary, Ray Dickenson, 817 Cedar street; Treasurer, Wm. Johnson.

(c) No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Heller's Hall, Five Corners. President, J. A. Brennan; Financial Secretary, W. Coleman, 165 Hopkins avenue; Recording Secretary, Wm. P. Cleary, 368 York street.

No. 170, MASON CITY, IOWA.—Financial Secretary, J. J. Gorman, 626 E. 8th street.

(a) No. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at 220 West Main street. President, C. H. Sartain, 250 Georgetown street; Financial Secretary, H. Littell, 315 Chestnut street; Recording Secretary, E. B. Current, 537 Columbia avenue; Treasurer, C. D. Rothenburger, 407 N. Upper street.

(a) No. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Trades Assembly, East Main street. President, Thomas Snoph, 368 S. Whitesboro street; Financial Secretary, Geo. Johnson, 385 Day street; Recording Secretary, Ed. E. Elmert, 385 S. Day street.

(a) No. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.—Meets every Tuesday night in Trades and Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, O. G. L. Co.; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 43 Waugoo street; Recording Secretary, Elmer S. Winn, 800 Jackson street; Treasurer, Patrick Joy, 43 Waugoo street.

(c) No. 189, QUINCY, MASS.—President, Chas. Hanscom, 3 Edwards street; Financial Secretary, E. B. Langley, 1535 Hancock street.

(b) No. 190, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 301 Plain street. Financial Secretary, M. R. Welsh, 30 N. 3rd street.

(a) No. 204, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night in Johnson Building, West Main street. President, Grover C. Snyder, 802 S. Yellow Springs street; Financial Secretary, Joseph Berry, R. F. D. No. 5; Recording Secretary, C. R. Homer, 24 North Yellow Springs street; Treasurer, Walter W. Ross, 117 W. Columbia street.

April  
1919

(b) No. 207, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday night in B. T. C. Hall, 19th and W. Hunter streets. President, S. A. Porter; Financial Secretary, Walter Harris, Box 141; Treasurer, John Scheurer, 22 W. Jefferson street.

(c) No. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Albert Behrman, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebenrood, 1313 Vine street; Recording Secretary, Jesse Alford, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Thos. Lidell, 1313 Vine street.

No. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Friday each month in Labor Hall, Douglas street, corner Johnson street. President, R. M. Lorimer, 576 Toronto street; Financial Secretary, W. Reid, 1153 Pandora street; Recording Secretary, Frank Shapland, 828 Kane street.

(a) No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets second and fourth Monday in A. O. H. Hall, Tejohn street. President, P. W. Uvary, 312 Colorado avenue, Colorado City, Colo.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Gallager, Box 654; Recording Secretary, Dudley Elkins, Box 654; Treasurer, Al Peterson, Box 654.

(c) No. 241, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night in District Post Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Chase, 162 Eagle street; Financial Secretary, Eugene Pottle, 1409 Wayne avenue; Recording Secretary, John Martin, 322 E. Richard street; Treasurer, Geo. H. Knell, 76 Pioneer street.

(a) No. 246, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursday of month in Carpenters Hall, 4th street. President, C. C. Conn, corner 7th and Adam streets; Financial Secretary, George McCloy, 254 S. High street; Recording Secretary, Robert Cable, Labelle view; Treasurer, Jas. McFeeley, 103 Logan street.

(h) No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 246 State street. President, Richard J. Verhagen, R. F. D. No. 4; Financial Secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 1411 Campbell avenue; Recording Secretary, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner avenue.

(a) No. 248, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday each month at 101 1-2 Paint street. President, Geo. Dixon, 371 E. 5th street; Financial Secretary, A. Wachenschwanz, 343 N. High street; Treasurer, Chas. H. Duncan, 36 E. Main street.

(a) No. 251, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Meets every Sunday morning in Red Men's Hall, 8th and main streets. President, J. E. Genevey, P. O. Box 248; Financial Secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248; Recording Secretary, R. H. Richardson, P. O. Box 248; Treasurer, P. C. Juney, P. O. Box 248.

No. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month in Longshoremen's Hall, Front street. President, Arlie Robinson; Financial Secretary, Jno. Hawley, 916 6th street; Recording Secretary, F. Tanner.

(a) No. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of month in Eagles' Lodge Rooms, E. 2nd street. President, F. S. Emmons, 414 E. 4th street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Canfield, 604 E. 6th street; Recording Secretary, W. E. Pollette.

No. 266, SEDALIA, MO.—Meets every Thursday night. Financial Secretary, A. E. Baldwin, 612 E. 12th street.

(c) No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday in I. B. E. W. Hall. President, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox road; Financial Secretary, R. Hughes, 839 Emmett street; Recording Secretary, B. A. Cawley, 87 11th street; Treasurer, N. S. Bishop, 864 Stanley street.

(a) No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—Financial Secretary, Harry Harvey, 13 Maitland Court.

(c) No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th street. President, I. C. Grant, 217 E. 9th street; Financial Secretary, Ed. Taylor, 812 Westchester avenue; Recording Secretary, A. G. Eckels, 210 E. 5th street; Treasurer, C. S. Greene, 40 Washington avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

No. 273, CLINTON, IOWA.—Meets first Wednesday night each month in Labor Temple, 5th avenue.

President, Fred Doyne; Financial Secretary, D. A. Prest, 712 S. 7th street; Recording Secretary, Ed. Thurston, 417 Maple avenue; Treasurer, Fred Lea, Ringwood Place.

(a) No. 274, MARINETTE, WIS.—Meets first and third Friday in G. A. R. Hall, Main street. President, G. H. Taylor, 1817 Lewis street; Financial Secretary, F. E. McWayne, 2020 Maple avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Hodgins, 2625 Gilbert street.

(a) No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursday each month at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at 44th and Halsted streets. President, O. H. Lutman, 540 E. 41st street; Financial Secretary, Geo. A. Rylander, 5134 S. May street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5321 Wood street.

(c) No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Monday in Alexander's Hall, 36 S. 6th street. President, E. J. Andrews, 3457 11th avenue south; Financial Secretary, M. T. Moss, 1919 Hawthorn street; Recording Secretary, C. S. Taylor, 321 Irving avenue north; Treasurer, J. E. Supple, 2704 3rd avenue.

(c) No. 305, FT. WAYNE, IND.—Meets first and third Friday of every month in K. of L. F. and E. Hall, Calhoun street. President, V. A. Stapleton; Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Woodlawn avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Brown, 217 5th street; Treasurer, L. Meyers.

(i) No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Friday each month in E. W. Hall, 216 W. Central avenue. President, Geo. Deahn, 406 N. 3rd street; Financial Secretary, Chas. Strickland, 610 S. Broadway; Recording Secretary, Elmer Dixon, 605 N. 1st street; Treasurer, Chas. Strickland, 610 S. Broadway.

(a) No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday each month in Building Trade Rooms, West 1st street. President, R. J. Skinner, 121 E. 1st street; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th street; Recording Secretary, Henry Lafrance, 21 E. Bridge street.

(a) No. 335, SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Financial Secretary, R. M. Sutton, 816 N. Main street.

(c) No. 340, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Monday each month in Pythian Castle, 9th and I streets. President, Geo. Cole, 2401 V street; Financial Secretary, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street; Recording Secretary, M. P. Cannon, 1818 N street; Treasurer, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street.

No. 341, WAUSAU, WIS.—Meets fourth Wednesday each month in Druid's Hall, 2nd and Wash streets. President, Wm. Hussong, 614 Forest street; Financial Secretary, W. H. Smale, 515 4th street; Treasurer, W. H. Smale.

(a) No. 342, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—Meets first and third Thursday each month at 3rd avenue and 9th street. Financial Secretary, J. L. Allivine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

No. 346, FT. SMITH, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month in Eagle Hall, 6th and A streets. President, W. H. Moore, care Pan Telephone Co; Financial Secretary, C. L. Cooper, 611 S. 13th street; Recording Secretary, Clarence Eshelman, 13 N. 7th street; Treasurer, C. L. Cooper, 611 S. 13th street.

(a) No. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday each month in Labor Hall, Washington avenue. President, E. Bauck, 417 Grand avenue north; Financial Secretary, B. C. Fowler, 429 Allegan street; Recording Secretary, Jas. Townsend, 122 Hosmer street south; Treasurer, Chas. Edington, 523 Walnut street south.

No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first Monday of month at 138 Smith street. Financial Secretary, Jay Franke, 41 Jefferson street.

(a) No. 360, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Financial Secretary, Geo. R. Lackey, 113 W. 10th street.

(a) No. 261, TONOPAH, NEV.—Meets second and fourth Fridays each month in Trades and Labor Hall. President, Jas. H. Collins, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. M. Buckley, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 1012; Treasurer, J. M. Delk, Box 1012.

(f) No. 368, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday each month in Labor Temple, 243 to 247 East 84th street. President, R. E. Dowling; Financial Secretary, Jas. S. Wellington, 306a 114th street; Recording Secretary, Geo. W. McCluskey.

(c) No. 370, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Wednesday night in Union Labor Temple Building, 540 Maple avenue. President, C. R. Holmes, 438 N. Breed street; Financial Secretary, M. C. Madison, 401 N. Breed street; Recording Secretary, T. P. Sturgeon, 401 Carolina street; Treasurer, M. C. Madison, 401 N. Breed street.

(a) No. 376, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursday each month in Yondorf's Hall, 212 Halsted street. President, Wm. Schulze, 212 S. Halsted street; Financial Secretary, John F. Nichols, 212 S. Halsted street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Hall, 212 S. Halsted street; Treasurer, Chas. Griffin, 212 S. Halsted street.

No. 377, LYNN, MASS.—Meets every Monday night in Carpenters Hall, Munroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Financial Secretary, J. T. Doran, 39 Whittier street; Recording Secretary, John D. Munroe, 8 Hiltons Court; Treasurer, J. T. Doran, 39 Whittier street.

(i) No. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday each month at No. 10 S. Clark street. President, Edward Nockels, 275 LaSalle street; Financial Secretary, C. M. Hall, 743 N. Lawndale avenue; Recording Secretary, Robert C. Kulp, 561 Flournoy street; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 772 Walnut street; Business Agent, J. W. Meyers, 4448 Langley avenue.

(a) No. 387, FREEPORT, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursday in Trades and Labor Hall, 157 Stephenson street. President, Arthur Clark, Adams City; Recording Secretary, Chas. Bookman, Galena street; Treasurer, Chas. D. Kunz, 62 Prospect street.

(a) No. 388, PALESTINE, TEX.—Meets first Monday each month in Telephone office, Main street. Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street.

(f) No. 396, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets last Wednesday of month at St. James Hall, 88 Kneeland street. President, A. McCarron, 62 Wenham street, Forest Hill; Financial Secretary, Jas. Cooper, 489 Main street; Recording Secretary, Jos. Fitzgerald, 521 Ashmont street, Dorchester; Treasurer, Jos. Miller, 12 Clark street, Somerville.

(a) No. 398, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Meets first and third Monday each month at Puff Hall, St. German street. President, Geo. M. Marvin, 125 8th avenue south; Financial Secretary, J. R. Collar, 721 8th avenue south; Recording Secretary, A. D. McKenzie, 527 5th avenue south; Treasurer, J. R. Collar, 721 8th avenue south.

No. 402, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday night in Remsen building, 111 Ade street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Ct.; Financial Secretary, Wm. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence avenue, Greenwich, Ct.; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Ct.; Treasurer, Thos. Monahan, 8 Grigg street.

No. 404, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Monday in Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero streets. President, Wm. Wood, 3753 Army street; Financial Secretary, H. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkeley, Cal.; Recording Secretary, F. Sharp, 21 Falcon avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1314 Bassett, Fruitvale, Cal.

(a) No. 406, ARDMORE, OKLA.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Union Hall, West Main street. President, A. A. Holcomb, Box 346; Financial Secretary, LaMont Byers, 213 A street northwest; Recording Secretary, Paul Phillips, 414 B street northwest.

(a) No. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.—Meets fourth Tuesday in month on West Main street. Financial Secretary, Geo. W. Andrews, No. 6 Rose avenue.

(a) No. 418, PASADENA, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday in Socialist Hall, 40 W. Colorado street. President, Geo. E. Corrin, 76 N. Fair Oaks avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. Hosbach, 334 N. Euclid street; Recording Secretary, F. Diederich, 365 Parke street; Treasurer, Chas. Hosbach, 344 N. Euclid street.

(i) No. 419, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th avenue. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York street, Jersey City, N. J.; Financial Secretary, J. W. Carr, 418 Gardner street, Union Hill; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1336 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Fearon, 159 E. 52d street, New York City.

No. 425, ROANOKE, VA.—Financial Secretary, E. C. Wolfenden, 424 Salem avenue.

(a) No. 426, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Friday in League Hall, 5 Pleasant street. President, F. J. Marshall, 105 Islington street; Financial Secretary, Oscar Eldredge, 53 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Hatch, Kittery, Me.

(b) No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets first and second Monday each month at 226 1-2 S. 5th street. President, R. W. Berry, 412 West Vine street; Financial Secretary, F. H. Spears, 1514 S. 1st street, Lock Box 100; Recording Secretary, John L. Gleason, 426 S. 7th street, Lock Box 100; Treasurer, James D. Valentine, Henrietta and Cheney streets.

(a) No. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Friday in Council Hall, 2022 I street. President, E. M. Robb, 2108 E street; Financial Secretary, E. Stiern, Box 31; Recording Secretary, E. Stiern, Box 31.

(a) No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of month in Trades and Labor Hall, 4th and Main streets. President, S. O. Blanc, 615 Wisconsin street; Treasurer and Financial Secretary, Geo. H. McCarthy, 1034 Villa street; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1545 Thurston avenue.

(a) No. 432, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Meets first and third Wednesday of month in Union Hall, Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, R. C. Graham, 122 Broadway; Financial Secretary, E. J. Johnson, 808 Niagara street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Culbertson, 322 Oxford avenue; Treasurer, E. J. Johnson, 808 Niagara street.

(a) No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—Meets first and third Saturday each month in Fraternity Hall, G. avenue. President, W. C. Doran, 10th and B avenue; Financial Secretary, Julius Bunch, Box 25; Recording Secretary, E. N. Graves, 11th and E Stone Flat.

No. 442, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, W. Keith, General Delivery.

(a) No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Federation Hall, Main street. President, John Leitch, 54 N. Main street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Mounsey, 13 1-2 Railroad street; Recording Secretary, Thos. Hartnett, R. F. D. No. 7.

(a) No. 460, CHICKASHA, OKLA.—Financial Secretary, J. A. Wiseman, 317 Colorado avenue.

(a) No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Monday each month at 112 Logan avenue. Financial Secretary, W. J. Pratt, 1208 Garfield avenue.

(a) No. 469, YORK, PA.—Meets every Tuesday at Central Labor Hall, 13 S. Geo. street. President, E. Lucas, 245 Prospect street; Financial Secretary, C. Stough, 504 N. Water street; Recording Secretary, J. W. Allamang, 36 W. Princess street; Treasurer, C. R. Beitman, 342 Smyser street.

No. 475, SILVERTON, COLO.—Meets second and fourth Saturday each month in Wyman's Hall, 1365 Greene street. President, Roy W. Ely, Silverton, Colo.; Financial Secretary, S. A. Rogers; Recording Secretary, Andrew Robbins; Treasurer, J. D. Weir.

(a) No. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday in Damron's Hall, 3rd street. President, G. W. Dooley, 274 11th street; Financial Secretary, C. A. Lytle, 965 B street; Recording Secretary, B. F. Himes, 955 B street; Treasurer, James Lee, 619 Harris street.

(i) No. 489, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Labor Temple, Maple avenue. President, D. S. McEwan, Ocean Park, Cal.; Financial Secretary, P. F. Backus, 1720 E. Slauson; Recording Secretary, Frank Butcher, Labor Temple; Treasurer, Alf. Titsink, Labor Temple.

(a) No. 501, YONKERS, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, Henry Wildberger, 119 High street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, John Cross, 40 Morningside avenue; Recording Secretary, T. J. Farrell, 91 Vark street; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 27 Madison avenue.

(a) No. 505, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, W. W. Whiffen, 46 N. High street, Mt. Vernon; Recording Secretary, C. E. Van Fleet, Sherwood Park, E. Yonkers, N. Y.

No. 518, RUMFORD FALLS, ME.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month in Gonya Hall, River street. President, Geo. W. Leckley, Ridlonville, Me.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Child, Ridlonville, Me.; Recording Secretary, Fred A. Blackmore, Mexico, Me.

No. 520, AUSTIN, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 413 Cong avenue. President, Ben Brown, 113 W 31st street; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. T. Dunaway, 1500 E. 19th street; Recording Secretary, C. W. Heam, 902 Blanco street.

No. 524, PHOENIX, B. C.—President, Abner Hillier; Financial Secretary, Arthur Legault.

No. 527, GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Friday in month in Cooks and Waiters Hall, Tremont street. President, R. F. Williams, 2117 Post Office street; Financial Secretary, J. D. McFire, 2402 Avenue P; Recording Secretary, J. F. Flattery, 723 Avenue G; Treasurer, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street.

(h) No. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets first and third Thursday each month at 262-264 4th street. President, Paul Belme, 668 37th street; Financial Secretary, Bert J. Kelly, 778 Franklin Place; Recording Secretary, Richard Nofke, 570 18th avenue; Treasurer, Bert J. Kelly, 778 Franklin Pl.

(f) No. 530, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, southwest corner 3rd and Prairie street. President, Hugo H. Poch, 493 Van Buren street; Financial Secretary, L. C. Whitney, 236 8th street, Flat 14; Recording Secretary, Geo. W. Dorsey, 470 24th street.

(a) No. 532, BILLINGS, MONT.—Meets first and third Saturday in Labor Hall, 16 N. 27th street. President, Chas. Litsinger, O Avenue F and N. 26th street; Financial Secretary, E. A. Adams, Box 923; Treasurer, Joe J. Baker, 2509 Montana avenue.

No. 533, ENID, OKLA.—Meets first and third Thursday each month in Chamber Commerce Bldg., North Grand street. President, James Bloodworth, 572 W. Walnut street; Financial Secretary, Geo. F. Southwick, 223 W. Walnut street; Recording Secretary, W. H. Prince, 405 W. Maple street.

INSIDE ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF G. N. Y., NEW YORK.—Meet every Thursday night in Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th street. President, Jas. Smith, Jr., 145 E. 53rd street; Financial Secretary, Ed. J. Gibbons, Jr., 145 E. 53d street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Whitford, 145 E. 53d street; Treasurer, Eug. Roth, 145 E. 53d street.

(c) No. 536, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—President, W. J. Blanchard, 59 Foster avenue; Financial Secretary, Jos. J. Way, R. F. D., Union street; Recording Secretary, W. Van Werner, 6 Raymond street; Treasurer, Livingstone McIntosh, 340 Carrie street.

(i) No. 541, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second Tuesday each month in Richmond Hall, 227 South 5th street. President, Paul I. Lundeen, 4545 31st avenue south; Financial Secretary, Louis A. Bendixon, 225 10th street; Recording Secretary, Herman O'Koester, 1725 Tyler street, N. E.; Treasurer, J. J. Jarl, 1118 Aldrich avenue, North.

(a) No. 542, CHICO, CAL.—Meets first and third Thursday each month in Hewarie Hall, 2nd street.

President, H. M. Tilson, 530 Chestnut street; Financial Secretary, Edw. Johnson, Box 637; Recording Secretary, Geo. Elston, 211 8th street; Treasurer, F. H. Larabee, General Delivery.

No. 543, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first Wednesday each month in Central Labor Hall, corner Bank and Pearl streets. President, Gurdon Pendleton, Thomas street, Groton, Conn.; Financial Secretary, R. J. Frost, 115 Connecticut avenue; Recording Secretary, Clinton Kenyon, Colanzie, Conn; Treasurer, Geo. Williams, 264 Broad street.

No. 545, MONTEREY, CAL.—Financial Secretary, J. A. Searle, 251 Spruce avenue, Pacific Grove, Cal.

(a) No. 549, ELY, NEV.—Meets first and third Monday each month in Linton Building, Aultman street. President, Jack Dunphy; Financial Secretary, P. F. Rose, Box 645; Treasurer, G. H. Leatham.

(c) No. 560, PASADENA, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. in Stanton Building, southeast corner Raymond and Colorado streets. President, H. E. Kloeckner, 121 S. Chester avenue; Financial Secretary, B. W. Whipple, 120 S. Euclid avenue; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Kuhn, 151 S. Meredith avenue.

(a) No. 570, TUCSON, ARIZ.—Meets first and third Thursday in A. O. U. W. Hall, Congress street. President, E. L. Hollingsworth, General Delivery; Financial Secretary, H. M. Hepburn, 717 N. 6th avenue; Recording Secretary, W. E. Winke, corner 11th avenue and 3rd street; Treasurer, H. M. Hepburn, 717 N. 6th avenue.

No. 571, HAMMOND, IND.—Meets every Friday night in Huen Hall, State street. President, H. Haworth, Tolleston, Ind.; Financial Secretary, M. H. Carmody, 517 Hohman street; Recording Secretary, G. Shoop, General Delivery; Treasurer, J. Waggoner, Hammond, Ind.

(a) No. 572, REGINA, SASK.—Meets first Friday in month in Trades Hall, Scarth street. President, W. Simmons; Financial Secretary, H. Lamberton; Recording Secretary, E. Leicester; Treasurer, W. Simmons.

(a) No. 577, LEAD, S. D.—President, J. E. Scanlon; Financial Secretary, J. L. Mullen, Box No. 3; Recording Secretary, J. W. Berry, Box No. 3.

(a) No. 578, BOULDER, COLO.—Meets first and third Friday each month in I. O. O. F. Hall, 11th and Pearl streets. President, T. H. McDonald; Financial Secretary, L. H. Goodnow, 636 Marine street; Recording Secretary, Arthur Streick, 2021 Hill street; Treasurer, John O'Donnell.

(a) No. 583, EL PASO, TEX.—Meets every Friday night at Overland and Broadway. President, G. W. Cook, 408 Texas street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Blair, Box 1106; Recording Secretary, C. S. Chalfant, 2415 Texas street; Treasurer, C. Schalfant, 2415 Texas street.

(a) No. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—Meets second and fourth Friday each month in North Side Fire Station. President, J. U. Goodman, General Delivery; Financial Secretary, F. S. Davison, 323 Main street; Treasurer, J. A. Morris, 524 North Main street.

(c) No. 591, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Monday in Building Trades Hall, Hunter street. President, G. A. Grider, 544 E. South street; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter street; Recording Secretary, C. S. Estrada, 129 S. Commerce street; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory, 1617 S. Sutter street.

(i) No. 592, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust street. President, Wm. S. Walker, 1112 Locust street; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 308 West 17th street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Tucker, 401 Spruce or 1112 Locust street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 308 West 17th street.

No. 595, OAKLAND, CAL.—Financial Secretary, C. A. Murphy, 689 37th street.

No. 596, WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—Financial Secretary, H. McCauley, 1109 Indiana avenue.

(b) No. 597, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Richmond Halls, 5th street and 3rd avenue south. President, S. G. Dyer, 2423 16th avenue south; Financial Secretary, E. J. Broberg, 1407 East Lake street; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 307 Cedar avenue; Treasurer, A. Aune, 3437 17th avenue south.

No. 611, INDEPENDENCE, KANS.—Financial Secretary, F. C. Judd, 409 S. 5th street.

No. 614, SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesday of month in Peterson's Hall, B street. Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D street; Treasurer, G. W. Fox, 724 Fourth street.

(a) No. 617, SAN MATEO, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesday of month in B. T. C. Hall, B street. President, C. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith avenue; Financial Secretary, H. S. Magee, 615 1st avenue; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, A. S. Moore, 63 North F street.

No. 620, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Meets first and last Saturday of month in Labor Hall, 8th street. President, A. H. Bauenfiend, Sheboygan Falls; Financial Secretary, Henry Vander Bloemen, 320 Michigan avenue; Recording Secretary, Harry Pepper, 919 N. 8th street.

(c) No. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.—Meets third Wednesday of each month in Plumbers' Hall, Granville street. President, Wm. Howell, 381 Agricultural street; Financial Secretary, Joseph Passet, 287 Agricola street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Graves, 158 Granville street; Treasurer, H. C. Low, 16 Pleasant avenue.

(c) No. 628, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night in Burbank Hall, North Main street. President, Wm. Weightman, 1051 Harvard Blvd.; Financial Secretary, P. A. Baxter, 1019 S. Flower street; Recording Secretary, B. A. Gurnsey, 3711 Borel street; Treasurer, J. M. Adams, Inglewood, Cal.

No. 630, LETHBRIDGE, ALTO, CAN.—Financial Secretary, M. McGreevy, Box 474.

(a) No. 631, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Meets first Saturday each month, 8 p. m. President, Wm. Nixon, Jr., 30 Second street; Financial Secretary, Robert Hentze, 43 Liberty street; Recording Secretary, C. J. Whited, 33 Colden street.

(a) No. 632, KALISPELL, MONT.—Meets first and third Monday each month in City Hall, First Avenue E. President, F. C. Toole, room 17, Ford Block; Financial Secretary, F. M. Hildreth, room 17, Ford Block; Recording Secretary, H. H. Sheldon; Treasurer, E. Walchlei, P. O. Box 590.

No. 633, MARLBORO, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday each month at 8 o'clock in Burke's Block, 716 Main street. President, Chas. F. Sullivan, 98 Bolton street; Financial Secretary, G. C. Lord, 20 Witherbee street; Recording Secretary, H. H. Vining, 416 Lincoln street; Treasurer, J. H. Proctor, 14 Pleasant Ct.

No. 634, FT. WORTH, TEX.—Financial Secretary, W. P. Anderson, 212 West 7th street.

No. 635, FERNIE, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday each month in Union Basement. Financial Secretary, H. Bradburg; Recording Secretary, Jos. Montpect.

(a) No. 637, VAN BUREN, ARK.—Meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Opera House Bldg, Main street. President, C. D. Henery, P. O. Box 427; Financial Secretary, Harry A. Todd, P. O. Box 465; Recording Secretary, H. A. Todd, P. O. Box 465; Treasurer, Arthur H. Todd, P. O. Box 465.

(a) No. 639, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—President, Alfred F. Al Wolff; Financial Secretary, Alex Weber, 147 4th street.

No. 640, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.—President, E. M. Edwards, Box 482; W. W. Fowble, Box 482.

## TRADE UNIONIST IS A PRACTICAL MAN.

The development of the trade union movement is based upon the experience gleaned by the conservative leadership of the past. It is the most democratic institution of our time, and is more tolerant of the opinion of others than any other organization in the world. It methodically confines its operations to the field in which the practical things of everyday life are dealt with. Its endeavor is to obtain that which is within the bounds of possibilities and reason. It deals with conditions as it finds them, and is now remedying the evils that it fully realizes are continually confronting labor, and is ever striving to secure the best results. It is removing one barrier after another, and slowly, but surely, bringing about a perfect state of society. It also realizes that the thoughts and minds of the great mass of people cannot be changed nor government reformed by resolution and bitter denunciation of their acts and affairs in general. The trade unionist is a practical man; he stands on a firm foundation; he moves onward and upward, step by step, and is carefully building the superstructure of a new and more perfect system, in which

the working people will receive a more equal portion of the wealth they produce. The impatience of some self-styled leaders to reach that state had caused them to raise and advocate all kinds of visionary schemes which in reality are retarding the progress which the movement would otherwise make. The trade unionist takes a square-toed position upon all questions affecting the welfare of society, and looks the situation squarely in the face, and by careful consideration is able to see which is the correct road to the much-sought-for goal. The trade union movement has broadened the mind of the workingman; it has wiped out prejudices; it has taught him his strength and how to use it; it has raised his wages; it has shortened the hours of labor; it has abolished bad laws and placed good laws on the statute books of the several states and nation; it has brought about conditions that make life more pleasurable for mankind, is always accomplishing something as it goes down the strand of time. Then, shoulder to shoulder, we can secure all that is desired.—Chronicle.

## CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS.

**Alabama**

Birmingham 136  
Birmingham 227  
Mobile 334  
Mobile 345  
Montgomery 363  
Sheffield 378

**Arizona**

Globe 579  
Douglas 434  
Tucson 570  
Van Buren 637

**Arkansas**

Little Rock 126  
Fort Smith 348  
Pine Bluffs 251

**California**

Bakersfield 428  
Chico 542  
Fresno 169  
Los Angeles 61  
Los Angeles 116  
Los Angeles 370  
Los Angeles 628  
Monterey 545  
Oakland 585  
Oakland 283  
Pasadena 418  
Pasadena 560  
Richmond 473  
Sacramento 86  
Sacramento 340  
San Bernardino 477  
San Diego 465  
San Francisco 13  
San Francisco 404  
San Francisco 537  
San Jose 250  
San Rafael 614  
San Mateo 617  
Santa Barbara 451  
Santa Cruz 528  
Santa Rosa 594  
Stockton 207  
Stockton 591  
Vallejo 180  
Los Angeles 489

**Colorado**

Boulder 578  
Colorado Springs 233  
Cripple Cr'k. 70  
Denver 68  
Denver 111  
Pueblo 12  
Silverton 475  
Trinidad 559

**Connecticut**

Bridgeport 521  
Danbury 195  
Hartford 37  
New Haven 90  
Stamford 310  
New London 543  
Norwich 343

**Delaware**

Wilmington 313

**District of Columbia**

Washington 26  
Washington 148

**Florida**

Jacksonville 100  
Tampa 108  
Pensacola 452

**Georgia**

Atlanta 84  
Savannah 38

**Idaho**

Boise City 291  
Boise 626  
Pocatello 449

**Indiana**

Anderson 147  
Brazil 324  
Connersville 590  
Crown Point 622  
Elkhart 157  
Evansville 16  
Evansville 604  
Fort Wayne 306  
Hammond 280  
Hammond 571  
Indianapolis 10  
Indianapolis 481  
Logansport 209  
Lafayette 222  
Marion 153  
New Albany 286  
Peru 347  
South Bend 132  
Terre Haute 25  
Terre Haute 279  
Vincennes 243  
Washington 371

**Illinois**

Alton 128  
Aurora 149  
Bellevue 50  
Belvedere 466  
Breeze 615  
Centralia 616  
Chicago 9  
Chicago 49  
Chicago 134  
Chicago 282  
Chicago 376  
Chicago 381  
Danville 538  
Decatur 242  
E. St. Louis 309  
Elgin 117  
Freeport 387  
Granite City 367  
Galesburg 184  
Joliet 176  
Kankakee 362  
Kewanee 94  
LaSalle 321  
Pana 606  
Peoria 34  
Quincy 87  
Rockford 196  
Rock Island 193  
Springfield 108  
Springfield 427  
Streator 236  
Champaign 492  
Chicago Heights 506

**Iowa**

Burlington 525  
Boon 372  
Cedar Rapids 253  
Clinton 273  
Davenport 278  
Des Moines 55  
Dubuque 198  
Fort Dodge 554  
Iowa City 599  
Keokuk 420  
Marshalltown 610  
Mason City 170  
Ottumwa 173  
Sioux City 47  
Waterloo 288

**Kansas**

Atchison 19  
Topeka 225  
Wichita 144

Wichita 598  
Independence 611

**Kentucky**

Lexington 183  
Louisville 112  
Louisville 369  
Owensboro 216  
Mayfield 608  
Paducah 177

**Louisiana**

New Orleans 4  
New Orleans 130  
New Orleans 576  
Shreveport 194

**Maine**

Millinocket 471  
Portland 399  
Rumford Falls 518

**Maryland**

Annapolis 443  
Baltimore 27  
Baltimore 28  
Baltimore 46  
Baltimore 515  
Cumberland 307

**Massachusetts**

Boston 30  
Boston 103  
Boston 104  
Boston 398  
Brookton 223  
Lawrence 385  
Fall River 437  
Lowell 588  
Lynn 377  
Marlboro 633  
New Bedford 224  
Pittsfield 264  
Quincy 189  
Salem 259  
Springfield 7  
Springfield 566  
Worcester 96

**Michigan**

Alpena 569  
Ann Arbor 171  
Battle Creek 445  
Bay City 150  
Detroit 17  
Detroit 18  
Detroit 583  
Detroit 607  
Grand Rapids 75  
Grand Rapids 251  
Jackson 205  
Lansing 352  
Marquette 407  
Saginaw 145  
Traverse City 131  
Muskegon 275

**Minnesota**

Duluth 31  
Minneapolis 292  
Minneapolis 597  
St. Cloud 398  
St. Paul 23  
Winona 74

**Missouri**

Fulton 365  
Hannibal 350  
Joplin 95  
Kansas City 124  
Kansas City 592  
Kansas City 330  
Kansas City 356  
St. Joseph 40  
St. Louis 1  
St. Louis 2  
Sedalia 266  
Springfield 335

**Montana**

Anaconda 200  
Billings 532  
Butte 65  
Butte 623  
Great Falls 122  
Helena 185  
KalisPELL 632  
Lewistown 550  
Missoula 408

**Nebraska**

Beatrice 582  
Fremont 587  
Hastings 206  
Lincoln 265  
Nebraska City 586  
Omaha 22  
Omaha 162

**Nevada**

Ely 549  
Goldfield 450  
Reno 401  
Tonopah 361  
Virginia City 613

**New Hampshire**

Berlin 585  
Portsmouth 426

**New Jersey**

Atlantic City 210  
Camden 299  
Hackensack 422  
Jersey City 15  
Jersey City 164  
Long Branch 331  
Morristown 581  
Newark 52  
Newark 87  
Newark 190  
Newark 567  
Paterson 102  
Perth Amboy 358  
Plainfield 262  
Trenton 29

**New Mexico**

Albuquerque 306

**New York**

Albany 137  
Auburn 300  
Auburn 394  
Binghamton 325  
Brooklyn 522  
Buffalo 41  
Buffalo 45  
Cortland 459  
Dunkirk 593  
Elmira 139  
Glens Falls 389  
Hornell 92  
Ithaca 409  
Jamestown 106  
Kingston 277  
Newburg 631  
New Rochelle 127  
New York 20  
New York 270  
New York 368  
New York 419  
New York 534  
New York 603  
Niagara Falls 58  
Oswego 328  
Ossining 555  
Plattsburg 417  
Poughkeepsie 296  
Rochester 44  
Rochester 86  
Rochester 284  
Schenectady 85  
Schenectady 110  
Schenectady 140  
Schenectady 247  
Schenectady 254  
Schenectady 267

Schenectady 565  
Schenectady 536  
Staten Island 497  
Syracuse 43  
Syracuse 79  
Syracuse 516  
Troy 332  
Utica 42  
Utica 181  
Watertown 421  
Yonkers 501  
White Plains 506  
Newark 508

**North Carolina**

Salisbury 438  
Wilmington 123

**North Dakota**

Fargo 285  
Minot 624

**Ohio**

Akron 11  
Ashtabula 143  
Canton 178  
Chillicothe 248  
Cincinnati 101  
Cincinnati 212  
Cleveland 38  
Cleveland 89  
Cleveland 468  
Columbus 54  
Columbus 600  
Dayton 118  
Dayton 241  
E. Liverpool 98  
Findlay 238  
Lima 32  
Lorain 237  
Mt. Vernon 172  
Newark 172  
Portsmouth 575  
Springfield 204  
Steubenville 246  
Toledo 8  
Toledo 245  
Warren 411  
Youngstown 64  
Youngstown 64  
Zanesville 160

**Oklahoma**

El Reno 563  
Enid 533  
Guthrie 364  
Oklahoma 466  
Oklahoma 155  
Shawnee 48  
S. McAlester 220  
Ardmore 406  
Chickasaw 460  
Tulsa 584

**Oregon**

Astoria 517  
Portland 125  
Portland 317  
Salem 512

**Pennsylvania**

Allentown 366  
Connellsville 326  
Easton 91  
E. M. Chunk 244  
Erie 56  
Greensburg 379  
Harrisburg 53  
Lancaster 71  
New Brighton 342  
New Castle 33  
Philadelphia 98  
Philadelphia 287  
Philadelphia 21  
Pittsburg 5  
Pittsburg 14  
Pittsburg 319  
Pottsville 602

## CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS—Con't.

<b>Pennsylvania</b> <b>(Cont'd.)</b> Wilkesbarre 491 Oil City 496 Scranton 81 Sharon 218 Tamaqua 558 Uniontown 161 Wilkesbarre 163 Williams- port 239 York 469 Washington 509	Memphis 192 Memphis 474 Jackson 511	<b>Vermont</b> Barre 400	<b>Wisconsin</b> Ashland 255 Appleton 201 Beloit 311 Green Bay 158 Grand Rapids 440 La Crosse 135 Madison 159 Mariette 274 Milwaukee 83 Milwaukee 494 Milwaukee 528 Milwaukee 530 Oshkosh 187 Racine 430 Sheboygan 620 Superior 276 Kenosha 562 Wausau 341	Grand Forks 612 Vancouver 213 Victoria 230 Phoenix 524 Nelson 618 Vancouver 621
<b>Rhode Island</b> Providence 99 Providence 253 Newport 268	<b>Texas</b> Austin 520 Beaumont 221 Beaumont 398 Dallas 69 Dennison 338 El Paso 583 Fort Worth 156 Ft. Worth 634 Greenville 304 Houston 66 Palestine 383 San Antonio 60 Waco 72 Wichita Falls 596 Eagle Pass 51 Sherman 272 Galveston 527 Paris 320 Amarillo 619 Tyler 627	<b>Virginia</b> Lynchburg 113 Norfolk 80 Roanoke 425	<b>Washington</b> Aberdeen 458 Bremerton 574 Bellingham 314 Everett 191 Olympia 589 Seattle 77 Seattle 202 Seattle 217 Spokane 73 Spokane 609 Tacoma 76 Tacoma 483 North Yakima 599 Walla Walla 556	<b>Manitoba</b> Winnipeg 166 Winnipeg 435
<b>South Carolina</b> Columbia 332 Georgetown 89	<b>Utah</b> Ogden 316 Salt Lake City 57 Salt Lake City 354	<b>West Virginia</b> Charleston 256 Huntington 606 Wheeling 141 Wheeling 142	<b>Wyoming</b> Cheyenne 415 <b>CANADA</b> <b>Alberta</b> Edmonton 544 Calgary 348 Lethbridge 630 <b>British Columbia</b> Fernie 635	<b>Nova Scotia</b> Halifax 625 <b>New Brunswick</b> Moncton 629 <b>Ontario</b> Ft. William 339 Hamilton 105 Toronto 114 Toronto 353 London 120 Ottawa 540
<b>South Dakota</b> Lead 577 Houx Falls 360 <b>Tennessee</b> Chattanooga 467 Knoxville 318				<b>Quebec</b> Montreal 463 Saskatchewan Regina 572 Saskatoon 589 Moose Jaw 568

## WHO BIDES HIS TIME.

Who bides his time and day by day  
Faces defeat full patiently,  
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,  
However poor his fortunes be,  
He will not fail in any qualm  
Of poverty—the paltry dime,  
It will grow golden in his palm,  
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet  
Of honey in the saltiest tear,  
And, though he fares with slowest feet,  
Joy runs to meet him, drawing near.  
The birds are heralds of his cause,  
And, like a never-ending rhyme,  
The roadsides bloom in his applause  
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time and fevers not  
In the hot race that none achieves  
Shall wear cool wreathen laurel, wrought  
With crimson berries in the leaves,  
And he shall reign a goodly king  
And sway his hand o'er every clime,  
With peace writ on his signet ring,  
Who bides his time.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## WALK AS IF YOU WERE SOMEBODY.

Never allow your physical standard  
to drop. Keep up your energy; walk  
as if you were somebody and were going  
to do something worth while in the  
world, so that even a stranger will note

your bearing and mark your superiority.  
If you have fallen into a habit of walk-  
ing in a listless, indolent way, turn  
right about face at once and make a  
change. You don't want to shuffle along  
like the failures we often see sitting  
around on park benches or lolling about  
the streets, with their hands in their  
pockets, or haunting intelligence offices,  
wondering why fate has been so hard  
with them. You don't want to give  
people the impression that you are dis-  
couraged, or that you are already falling  
to the rear. Straighten up, then. Stand  
erect! Be a man! You are a child of  
the Infinite King. You have royal blood  
in your veins. Emphasize it by your  
bearing. A man who is conscious of his  
kinship with God, and of his power, and  
who believes thoroughly in himself,  
walks with a firm, vigorous step, with  
his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders  
thrown back and down and his chest well  
projected in order to give a large lung  
capacity; he is the man who does  
things.

You cannot aspire or accomplish great  
or noble things so long as you assume  
the attitude and bearing of a coward or  
weakling. If you would be noble and  
do noble things you must look up. You  
were made to look upward and walk  
upright, not to look down or to shamle  
along in a semi-horizontal position. Put  
character, dignity, nobility into your  
walk.—Success.